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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VI. NO. 296 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1918. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Tanfield ..	..
16th ,, ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
14th January ..	Nagova ..	6854
15th ,, ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
16th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date abou	Steamers.	
1918		
5th December ..	Lightning..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
8th ,, ..	Dumra ..	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H Nagahiro ..	3187	24th Dec. 1918.	3rd Jan. 1919.
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	28th Dec. 1918	6th Jan. 1919.
Yuhari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	1st Jan. 1919.	6th Jan. 1919.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita .	3356	6th Jan. 1919.	16th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan, Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander,	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru.	N. Yanagi	14thNov	16th Dec.	Japan
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	20th ,,	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	M Nemoto	18th ,,	....	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st ,,	....	,,

For freight apply to
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Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY NO. 3.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £22,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved ecurities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,600,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changshun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liawility of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gat Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo.
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received o terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Ban undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE O COMMISSION.
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS. THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum acerued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

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M.A., Ph. D.

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JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
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INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
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DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
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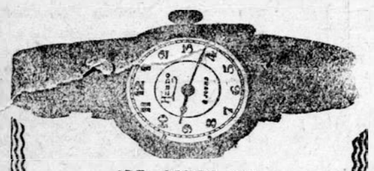

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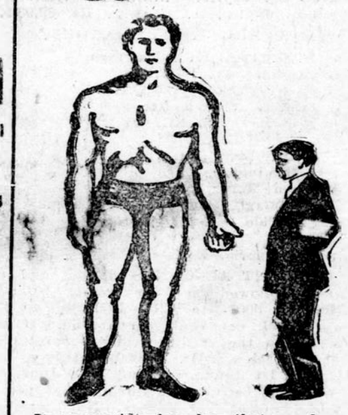

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Highly spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of brilliant ink. Price, Diamond Blue-Black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets). Bright Blue-Black, Annas 15 per gross. Red Ink, Re. 1-6 per gross. Green, Re. 1-4 per gross.

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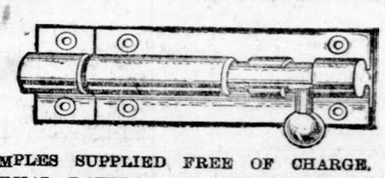
TARAK CHATTERJI LANE, CALCUTTA.

GENUINE CONGO RED.

BOLT  BRAND

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THE CHEAPEST

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS

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DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

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Prompt attention given to all inquiries and V. P. Orders.

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PIPES, HARDWARE, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Specialities—Lead Sheet Pipes, Paints, Brass and Copper Pipes and Rods, Sanitary Ware, etc.

Copper Pipes ⅛" inch thick, any size, @ 1-14-0 per Lb, can be had till in stock.

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OUR

Gem Damaskeene Safety Razors

prove to be extremely useful X'mas presents. Fresh consignment now received. Prices to suit all pockets.

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With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

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Agents Wanted where not Represented

Buying a Typewriter?

Then see that you get the best that money can buy.

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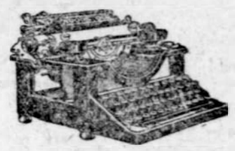

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ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Enquiries Solicited for:—

ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS, (Moist-paste or Ready-mixed)

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.

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A large stock of Motors from ¼ to 25 H. P. Rectifiers and Electri Instruments for immediate delivery.

For prices and particulars apply to

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes,

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HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

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Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

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Is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

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Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASK FOR SAMPLES.—LATEST CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and DIARIES can be had at whole sale rate at.
INDIAN BOOK DEPOT,
65, Medow Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 3½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OUR FAMOUS DOMESTIC SUITS of 6 Padlocks 1¼in. and 1½in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 masterkeys to fit all 6. Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 p. set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 masterkeys Rs. 16/4 and Rs. 17/4 p. set. Excellent for all use.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

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PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects. Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under ex Officers. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To invest Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 in a well-going cinema business; or wanted an energetic and highly experienced man to start a cinematograph. Apply to Box No. 1261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3582

WANTED—TO INVEST Rs 1,00,000 (one lakh) as a sound investment in a profitable industry, or safe running business; experienced man in the same must need apply. Apply to Box No. 1209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3664

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service in permanent employ. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State with copies of testimonials.

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST, having experience of the office work. KALI & CO., opposite Ripon Theatre, Corner Grant Road. 3586

WANTED—A CANVASSER to secure orders for timber either on commission or monthly pay. Only experienced men need apply S. H. WADIA, Null Bazar, Nizam Street.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an L.L. B to work in a shop as well as in an export and import firm, man experienced in business preferable. Apply to C. FRAMJI & CO., 14, Hamam Street. 3592

WANTED—A smart young energetic Parsi Youth as a JUNIOR CLERK for a Watchmaker and Jeweller's shop at Calcutta. Salary according to qualifications with future prospects. Apply Box No. 1257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3568

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS for Aden, must be experienced, Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per month with free board, lodging and passage both ways. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS. 23, Medows Street, Fort. 3581

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR for Government Dyeing School, Lahore, on Rs. 50 per mensem. The applicant must have practical experience of a Dye House in a Cotton Mill. Applications stating age, educational qualifications and practical experience to be addressed to—THE HEAD INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT F. C. College, Lahore. 3543

WANTED—From 1st February next an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER of any nationality, competent to teach English, French, etc., in higher classes upto Matric. Boarding and lodging free to one having no objection to usual Parsi food. Salary Rs. 100—5—150 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age, etc. to the PRINCIPAL, Parsi High School, Panchgani. 3550

WANTED for a Zanzibar Government Steamer, an INDIAN CAPTAIN, holding Master's certificate, Indian Home Trade. Preference will be given to one having experience in East African Ports. Should be of 30 to 35 years of age. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 per month. Period of engagement is three years on probation. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 3552

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway Administration three GOANESE STEAMER CLERKS. Salary Rs. 120 to Rs. 180 according to qualifications; also fifteen STATION MASTERS on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem and fifteen ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and SIGNALLERS on Rs. 90 and Rs. 75 per mensem respectively. Only men with five years' Railway experience in the former and three years' experience in latter case need apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to MAJOR GALLAGHER, C/o Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Nicol Road, Bombay. 3547

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GENERAL CLERK experienced in Mill Stores Line, knowing Typewriting. Apply stating terms to C. PRATAPCHAND, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 3548

WANTED.—For Overseas.—TALLY CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, MATRICULATES, and CASH SECURITY PAYING AGENTS and TREASURERS. MAYADASS and COY., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 3594

SITUATION WANTED.

A L. B. worked as Articled clerk in a first-rate firm, desires employment in legal or commercial concern. Apply Box No. 1259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3572

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced and Influential Canvasser for Mill Stores in Bombay Good prospects. Apply Box No. 1254, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3529

REQUIRED A BUNGALOW with compound TO BE LET in Bombay. Owner to apply to the MANAGER ROYAL LAUNDRY CO., 16, Hummum Street, Bombay. 3589

FOR SALE.

TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—One 1 Riley's Patent Rotary Filling Machine, very little used. Cost originally £60, open to offer. Reply to Box. No. 1256 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3560

INVENTION FOR SALE—Specially useful for Soap and Dyeing Factories. Cheapest process of making CAUSTIC SODA. Apply Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3526

TO BE SOLD—A MOTO CAR, Didion make, 8 seated, in working order, suitable for taxi-car in mofussil. Apply for prices and further particulars etc. to ACHRATLAL MOHANLAL, Contractors Mehmedabad, District Kaira. 3490

FOR SALE—15-20 Horse Power Siddley Deasy Car Luxurious Limousins Body, seven seater. Unique opportunity for Maharajas and Ruling Princes. Excellent condition. Owner leaving India shortly. A bargain. Apply E. DAVAR, 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Telephone No. 900. 3554

ONE Upright Grand Rachel PIANO FOR SALE. Apply R. D. VAKIL, Meher Villa, Grant Road. 3590

FOR SALE—BUTTON MAKING MACHINES, Screw Threading Machine, Bullock Gearing. M. H. DINSHAW & Co., Green St. Fort. 3528

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BACON by Getz Bros. S. R. SUBEDAR'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street. 3536

GENUINE British-made Royal WEST END CYCLES at Rs. 185 Gent; Lady's Rs. 195; Boy's Rs. 180. The right present for friends and relations. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay & Poona. 3587

ESTATE FOR SALE—A plot of land admeasuring about 10,000 square yards with a fixed perpetual income of Rs. 200 per month, free of all taxes (except income tax) payable in the first week of every month by the Agents of a Cotton Mill erected on the plot. Offers to be sent to Box No. 1251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3521

LANCIA 25 H.P. four cylinder, seven seater FOR SALE. Luxurious touring car. Rare opportunity for Maharajas and Ruling Princes. C.A.V. Dynamo lighting set, self starter, electric horn, and speedometer. Specially ordered out condition excellent, Reason for selling—owner going in for two-seater. Price Rs. 12,500. Apply R. H. COOPER, Windy Hall, Colaba. 3593.

FOR SALE—ROVER CAR, 4 cylinder, 12 H.P., C.A.V. Dynamo lighting set, speedometer, fitted with a roomy comfortable 2 seater body and folding dicky at the back. An Eng. Canoe Victoria, just arrived, in excellent condition. Apply:—HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 3591

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—Minerva MOTOR CAR, seven-seater 18-24 H. P., silent Knight Engine in perfect running order, thoroughly overhauled, new body with new hood and screen neatly painted, smart in appearance, light on tyre, economica. in petrol Price for quick sale Rs. 8,000 trial to bonafide buyer. Apply to Box No. 1262, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3585

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5 All latest devices. Equal to new. Order early	
Williams No. 6, Visible	50
Oliver No. 5, Brief	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols., Back Spacer and Tab	180
Oliver No. 5, Brief, Back Spacer, Fine	190
Remington No. 10, Visible	215
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, Back Spacer	
Remington No. 10, Brief, used only few months	325
National Portable No. 3, new, with Case	190

Repairs to all makes of Typewriters.
All Typewriter Accessories, best quality.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7	110
Remington No. 9 Gujerati, little-used	225
Empire No. 1 Portable	125
Hammond with Back spacer	125
Blick No. 7 Portable with case	100
Underwood No. 3 with B. S. 2clr. little-used	250

Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with B. S. and Tab, and Remington No. 10, look and work like new. Lowest Prices. National Portable Typewriter improved Model No. 3. Visible. 2 clrs. B. S. Tab. with improved 2 piece travelling case Rs. 190. Few left.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—"TOUR PETIT." Commodious and well ventilated with five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, December, 1918, to June 1919. Rent Rs. 3,500. What offers? Apply Box No. 1248, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3508

DEOLALI TO LET—Commodious Bungalows large and small, furnished, in the most excellent locality of Dhondy Road. Free from Consumptive Sanatoria. Apply No. 777 c/o Post Master, Deolali. 3523

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal; rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal. Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., to Central Provinces Mills, Ginning & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate to
VADILAL & Co.,
3531 Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the Apollo Bandar will be reserved for public purposes on Monday, the 16th instant from 6-30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

F. A. M. VINCENT.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 13th December, 1918.
3598

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION and TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, the 22nd December 1918 at the INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO HALL, Associacao Goana Building, Dabul, Girgaum Road, Bombay at which the Chairman will declare the result of the Poll which will be taken on that day and at the same place from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Poll will be taken by ballot and slips printed for the purpose will be given to each shareholder at the entrance gate at which shareholders on production of their share certificates will be admitted.

By order,
T. SOUSA MACHADO.
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th December, 1918. 3583

NOTICE.

WANTED—Lowest nett quotations for all models of the following makes of cycles, with 24 inch frames, complete with 28 by 1½ inch Dunlop Heavy Roadster Tyres, Lucas Silver King Lamp, Lucas 61 Bell, B/90 or 91 Saddle, best 12 inch Lucas or Dunlop Pump, Edie Coaster Hub, and front Rim Brake, usual kit of spanners, oilcan etc.

B. S. A.: TRIUMPH, WEARWELL: NEW HUDSON: HOBART: BEESTON HUMBER: TRIUMPH: ROYAL ENFIELD.

About one hundred cycles will be purchased in one lot. Apply to the SUPDT. Municipality, Kolhapur, stating time of delivery. 3575

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1918—19.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 18 days, commencing on Tuesday, 17th December, 1918.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 13 DAYS, AND BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 18 Days' Racing.

Members of the Turf Club ..... Rs. 50 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ... Rs. 60 each.
Ladies ..... Rs. 20 each.

Members of the Turf Club and Ladies with badges will receive tickets. Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive a book containing coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be obtained on application to:—

The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Extra Meetings.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0
Lady	2 0

Bombay Races.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	6 0
Lady	3 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Extra Meetings.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	2 0
Lady	1 0

Bombay Races.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	2 0
Lady	1 0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th November, 1918.
3376

FREE HELP.

TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMIN RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.
The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT for Jasdan State on Rs. 35—40 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to:

ANANTRAI NATHURAM MANKAD,
Karbhari, Jasdan State.
3515

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor-Designate of Bombay and the departure of H. E. the Right Honourable Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Raton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., on Monday the 16th instant the following roads will be closed to all vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours marked against them.

FOR ARRIVAL.

Apollo Bandar Road.
Esplanade Road.
Churchgate Street.
Queen's Road.
Sandhurst Bridge.
Chowpati.
Walkeshwar Road.
Government House, Lower Gate.

From 6-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

FOR DEPARTURE.

Government House Lower Gate.
Walkeshwar Road.
Chowpatty.
Sandhurst Bridge.
Sandhurst Road.
Parel Road.
Kalbadevi Road.
Cruickshank Road.
Hornby Road.
Esplanade Road.
Apollo Bandar Road.

From 2 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office;
Bombay, 13th December, 1918.
3599

MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
3373

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for to-day has been POSTPONED for want of quorum to SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December, 1918. 3497

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2453. E. 2475.
13-12-18. Recd. 11-12-18.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyon the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Empe ror of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits standing in the name of HARIDAS LALJI as a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk ..... Deceased.

LALJI MORARJI, father of the deceased abovenamed, of Kutch Mandvi, a Merchant, now temporarily residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of December, 1918.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3595

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Dr. PARBHUDAS GOCULDAS, RAO SAHEB MOHANJI PRANJIWANDAS and ATMARAM SEVAKLAL, Trustees of the Deed of Trust dated 7th December, 1916, made and executed by Vanmalidas Jivandas Goraghandy deceased, that among the properties comprised in the said Deed are four immoveable properties situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, one-third share of an immoveable property, situate at Duncan Road, and an immoveable property, situate at Borivli, District Thana. The public are hereby warned against dealing with any one in respect of any of the said properties.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Dr. Parbhudas Goculdas, Rao Saheb Mohanji Pranjiwandas and Atmaram Sevakial.
3600

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOVANDAS MUNGALDAS NOTHOOBHOY, Esquire, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground comprising two Plots at Nowlakha, situate on one side of and adjoining a well formerly or now called Culliandas well and the pavement thereto belonging which well and pavement abuts on the thoroughfare formerly known as Rampart-Row but now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 609, New No. 5737, Old Survey No. 5/1269, New Survey No. 8494, Collector's Old No. 609, Collector's New No. 5738 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A No. 2816, Street No. 255, Modv Street, containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakhmidas, on the East partly by the property of Gonalji Cullianji (recently contracted to be sold to Devidas Parbhudas) and partly by the property of Mowji Khimji and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Vendor.

Dated the 12th day of December, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3588

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1161 of 1918.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 12th day of August, 1918.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rrl, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KESHAVLAL MANILAL, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Silver Merchants at Khara Kuva, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Plaintiff
v.
LALA MANALAL CHANDUMAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, now temporarily residing at Lucknow. ..... Defendant

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in the Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 3,243-6-6 as per account annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of January, 1919 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 16th day of August, 1918.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
(Sealed.)

The 16th day of August, 1918.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
3527 Plaintiff's Attorney.
Certified to be a true copy.
N. C. DALAL.

FISH OIL PURE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
TAYEBALLY ALLIBHAI & Co.
Sivri, Coliwada,
BOMBAY Post No. 15.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.
SALE OUTSIDE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,000 Full pressed bales and loose cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 3 P.M. AT POONA.
BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AT DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The Property of Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., etc., Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Deccan College, Poona, valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture, consisting of dining table and chairs, old blackwood sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing table, hatstand, old blackwood screen, old blackwood table, Chesterfield drawing room sofas and chairs, arm chairs, revolving book case, old blackwood cushion chairs, table, glassdoor cupboards, cushion chairs, table, glassdoor cupboards, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, cane furnitures, carpets, crockeryware, glasswara, old brass ornaments, etc.

The property is on view from Sunday, the 8th December, 1918. and Catalogues are published.

WEEKLY SALE ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT.
Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles. Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—
One first class made to order Parisian drawing room suite.

The property of O. Chalk, Esq. and M. Sinkins, Esq. and a European gentleman:—
Indian carved specially selected furniture such as, big wardropes, writing tables, centre tables, sweet-toned solid iron framed grand sottage piano by Rose & Co., ice box with refrigerator by Army and Navy, dining table, dining chairs, mirrored side board, silver cabinets, pictures, silver-ware, spoons and forks, platedware, English leather bags, dressing case, etc.

By order of the Post Master-General of Bombay:—
Unserviceable goods such as leather Wallets, delivery bags, canvas and drill bags, gunny cloth, clocks, lamps, etc.

By order of the offices concerned:—
2C/S Gramaphone needles.
One lot football bladders of various sizes.
Assorted foreign wines such as Champagne, Burgundy, Port Wine, Beans, Claret, Bitters, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the mortgagee, Eknath Keroba:—
1 flour mill.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser:
1 case containing 50 gross black round nipples marked F. 16605.

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. Piroshu Mehta:—
One lot copper utens[illegible]
By order of the Insuran[illegible]
86 pieces Japanese Crepe.
By order of B. M. Lang[illegible]
Assignee of Bombay and the [illegible]
estates and effects of the unde[illegible]
insolvents:—
(1) Re:—Odhandas Vadhooram Multani & Co. insolvents traded as Mulchand Tillumal:—
60 pieces country check.
(2) Re:—Nanji Vandravandas alias Nanabhai Vandravandas, insolvent:—
Mulls, longeleth, voiles, Italian cloth, alpacca, etc., and cupboard, clock, etc.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the concerned:—
Secondhand bicycles.
1 "Ford" Landaulette, 2 seater, with a driver's seat behind, 4 cylinder, with Bosch magnetto, complete with usual accessories and a spare wheel.
1 20 H.P. English Humber Car 4 cylinder running at the speed of 25 miles per gallon, car No. 6656.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,857 TINS GHEE.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co will, THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, Frere Road, Fort:—

1,857 tins Ghee each containing about 35 lbs.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 139 BALES COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Premsukhdas Morlidhar, at their Bhoongi in Cotton Market, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Sha Harukhchand Amrutkh Cotton and Piece-Goods Merchant trading at Clock Lane of Mulji Jaitha Market, who failed to pay margin money.

117 bales Ranpur Staple Cotton.
13 bales Limbdi Staple Cotton.
The above bales are on view at Messrs. Uderam Premsukh's Godown, No. 1, at Victoria Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and bales taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Large Quantity of Woollen and Cotton Clothing, Blankets, Socks, Unserviceable Army Boots, etc.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1918, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "H." Shed Gran Depot, Mazagon.

A large quantity of woollen and cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Socks, Unserviceable Army Boots, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 24 hours.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES CHEKS OF THE UNION MILLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nensey Madhavji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Juvarimal Ramlal.

1 bale 60 pieces Susi of the Simplex Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Juvarsing Shobharam.

4 Bales each 60 pieces Susi of the Simplex Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Sukhdev of Gomukhgully.

3 Bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 346, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth M. Valji of Chikhalgully.

7 Bales each 100 pieces Susi of the Prospect Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Keshavji Sundarji of Kamdhenoogully.

3 Bales each 100 pieces Susi of the Prospect Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE PRSPECT MILLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Bhut Himatlal Dahyalal and on account and at the risk of Thucker Dwarkadas Mulji.

1 Bale 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Prospect Mills. No. 92½, 9 lbs., 35 inches.

4 Bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Prospect Mills No. 93½, 9½ lbs., 37 inches.

3 Bales each 40 pieces Sh[illegible]g Calendars of the Prospect Mills [illegible]½, 11 lbs., 39ins.

1 Bale [illegible]g Calendars of the [illegible] 11 lbs. 43 inches.

[illegible] OF 4 BALES X QUALITY [illegible] CALENDARS OF THE [illegible]ERN MILLS.

[illegible]S DAY, SATURDAY, the [illegible] instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Jesangbhoy Chunilal.

3 Bales each 70 pieces X quality Sheeting Calendars of the Western Mills No. 11, 5 10/16 lbs.

1 Bale 50 pieces X quality Sheeting Calendars of the Western Mills No. 81, 8¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of Turmeric, bags of cotton seed, bags of Hirda, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of wheat, bags of Mohfloewers, bags of groundnut seeds, bags of castor seeds, bundle of old Tarpaulins, bale of F. P. cotton, cask of oil, empty drums, drums of oil, bundle of gunny bags, bundle of C. P. goods, bundle of red lead, iron beams, iron pipe, cases of empty bottles, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of wooden shooks, bundles of mats, box of provision, empty casks, bundles of papers, bundle of hemp, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE CROWN MILLS AND 3 BALES TWILLS OF THE INDORE MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MERTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Manilal Parbhudas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Sha Ratilal Kesavji.

1 bale 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 132½ 8 lbs

14 bales each 50 nieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 134½ 8½ lbs.

15 bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 136½ 9 lbs.

6 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 142½ 10½ lbs.

3 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 144½ 11 lbs.

6 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1725 11½ lbs

2 bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 132½ 8 lbs

9 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 144½ 11 lbs

5 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1725 11½ lbs.

On account and at the risk of Sha Kasturchand Jivanlal

3 bales each 40 pieces twills of the Indore Mills No. A33.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Magniram Juharmal.

9 bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 136½ 9 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 210 BAGS AMERICAN IRON HEXAGONAL NUTS AND 86 CASES AMERICAN IRON RIVETS ROUND HEAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors and purchasers Messrs. Hasanally J. Thanawalla of Nagdevi Street.

F Co. M H M—2865/94—30 bags each 1 cwt American Iron Hexagonal nuts 5/8in.

F Co. M H M—2911/26—16 bags each 1 cwt American Iron Hexagonal nuts ¾in.

F Co. M H M—2952/76—25 bags each 1 cwt. American Iron Hexagonal nuts 7/8in.

F Co. M H M—3007/36—30 bags each 1 cwt American Iron Hexagonal nuts 1in.

F Co. M H M—3107/76—70 bags each 1 cwt. American Iron Hexagonal nuts 5/8in.

F Co. M H M—3211/44—34 bags each 1 cwt. American Iron Hexagonal nuts ¾in.

F Co. M H M—3250/54—5 bags each 1 cwt. American Iron Hexagonal nuts 7/8in.

F Co. M H M—2113—1 case 2 cwt. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by ¾in.

F Co. M H M—2114—1 case 178 lbs. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by ¾in.

86 lbs. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by 1in.

F Co. M H M—2115/21—7 cases each 3 cwt. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by ¾in.

F Co. M H H—2107/12—6 cases each 2 cwt. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by 1in.

F Co. M H M—2104—1 case 278 lbs. American Iron Rivets round head.

112 lbs 3/8 by 1in.

112 lbs. 3/8 by 1¼in.

54 lbs. 3/8 by 1¾in.

F Co. M H M—3288/98—11 cases each 1 cwt. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by 1¼in.

F Co. M H M—3318/22—5 cases each 1 cwt. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by 1¼in.

F Co. M H M—3255/94—40 cases each 1 cwt. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by 1in.

F Co. M H M—3411/15—5 1 cwt. American American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by 1¼in.

F Co. M H M—3416/24—9 cases each 1 cwt. American Iron Rivets round head 3/8 by 1¼in.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th December, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOAT SKIN AND CLOVES SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 16th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Concerned:—
Ex. S.S. "Kasodo Maru".

About 69 bales goat skin.
About 56 bundles cloves.

The above is the salvage of the recent fire which occurred on the abovementioned steamer on the night of the 28th November last.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th Dec., 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE FINEST SERIAL OF THE YEAR

"The House of Hate"
"The House of Hate"
"The House of Hate"

Featuring

PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL

Pearl White

The world's greatest serial star

PATHE'S GAZETTE
Topical.

HERE AND THERE IN TEXAS
Travel.

SICK 'EM TOWSER
Comic by Luke.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE: Every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW: Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

Sat., 14th Dec., at 9-30
"The Bing Boys Are Here"

It has not been found possible to stage **"CHU CHIN CHOW"** to-night owing to preparation of new cast. **"THE BING BOYS"** is substituted.

Sun., 15th Dec., at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Mon., 16th Dec., at 9-30
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Tues., 17th Dec., at 9-30
"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Wed., 18th Dec., at 9-30
"HIGH JINKS"

Thurs., 19th Dec., at 9-30
"THE BOY"

Fri., 20th Dec., at 9-30
"MR. MANHATTAN."

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 1 p. m. and after 4 p. m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!
LAST INSTALMENT!
LAST INSTALMENT!
Final Chapters!
Final Chapters!
OF THE STIRRING SERIAL.

THE RED ACE
THE RED ACE

featuring

Marie Walcamp

Chapter XV.
"HELL'S RIDERS."
Chapter XVI.
"VIRGINIA'S TRIUMPH."

These Final Episodes ase most thrilling, showing the ultimate victory of the brave Virginia over the enemies of her country.

Also Showing

PICTORIAL NEWS.
A TWO-REEL COMEDY.

NEXT WEEK!
OUR GREAT XMAS FEATURE.
A Pictorial Version of the Famous Novel.
"MONEY"
BY
EMILE ZOLA.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15 (S.T.).
PRIZE SHOWS.
Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

LAST 6 PERFORMANCES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE HUMPHREY-BISHOP
COMEDY AND OPERATIC Co.

14 ARTISTES **14 ARTISTES**
IN THEIR ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT:
Matinee To-day and Sunday at 5-30
To-Night at 9-30 **To-Night**
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
"CARMEN" (EXCERPTS)
PROGRAMME (No. 3) VARIETIES
MONDAY NEXT 16th
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
TO-MORROW BOOKING AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NO CINEMA TO-DAY.
To-morrow at 9-30 p.m. only.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURES:
Including a 5-reel Drama
"MASTER OF MEN"

A picturization of E. Phillip Oppenheim's Greatest Novel. Showing how a young man becomes an inventor which brings him fame and is elected a labour member to the parliament where he rises to prominence which gains him an offer of a position in the Cabinet. During this period he neglects his wife which he realises later and gives up his career in preference to this duty. In the end will be seen the happy pair blessed with a son and heir.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire THEATRE

To-day and To-morrow 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TWO FINAL EPISODES!

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

THIS WEEK STINGAREE'S ADVENTURES COME TO AN END
WHAT IS HIS LAST?
YOU WILL BE BOTH SURPRISED AND GLAD TO KNOW!
SEE PATHE FRERES TOPICAL FILM.
The First American War Topical to reach India.
"THE WHISPERING WIRES OF WAR"
Illustrating the use of telephones and telegraphs in the War.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec 9th

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	..	..	500
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.	..	..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..	..	..
,, Imports	..	..	14,000
Mid. American Spot	..	..	..
Egyptian F.G.F. spot ..	..	..	21.45
New York 11 a.m (As known Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.		26.65
	Mar.		25.30
	May		24.53
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		26.19
	Mar.		25.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contractors.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	19 65
Jan.	18.40
Feb.	17.58
Mar.	16.56
Apl.	--

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec, 9th.

New Contracts;

Months.	To-day's price:
Dec.	19 65
Jan.	18.45
Feb.	17.56
Mar.	16 53
Apl.	15.71

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Dec. 9ths

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Dec	27.56

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th;

M.G	Bengal Good	..	14.04
,,	,, Fully Good	..	14.79
,,	,, Fine	..	15.29
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	..	16.08
,,	,, ,, Fully Good ..	..	16.83
,,	,, ,, Fine	..	17.33
,,	Broach Good	..	16.43
,,	,, Fully Good	..	16.68
,,	,, Fine	..	16.93

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 9th.

			Bales.
Total in sight	..	..	4,089,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	..	..	402,000
East Indian ,, ,, ..	..	..	77,000
American ,, ,, ..	..	..	3,131,000
Other ,, ,, ..	..	..	58,000
Total Sales	..	..	5,000
East Indian Sales	..	..	300
Total Sepeculation	..	..	..
,, Export	..	..	..
East Indian Export	..	..	..
,, ,, Stock	..	..	34,000
,, ,, Forwarded	..	..	1,200
,, ,, Actual Export ..	..	..	..
,, ,, Imports	..	..	..
,, ,, Speculation	..	..	..
American Afloat	..	..	130,000
East Indian Afloat	..	..	2,000
Total Afloat	..	..	157,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 7th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi Afloat C. I. F. .. 80

SEEDS.

Firm but Quiet.

Moderate allocation to crushers at Government Quotations.

COTTONSEEDS.

Cottonseed Bombay per ton Nov.-Dec. Value 19

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 13.

In the local market we have had a continuance of fluctuations, though the range has not been so wide as hitherto. Last Friday the closing rate for Fully Good Broach April May was Rs. 558. On Monday the price touched Rs. 576, but by Tuesday it had declined to Rs. 550. On Wednesday there were fluctuation between Rs. 546 and Rs. 569. Yesterday the market opened at Rs. 562, advanced to Rs. 577, and after further fluctuations closed at Rs. 568. The opening price to-day was Rs. 565, and closing quotation will be found below.

Though the market has been irregular the tone has been steadier, and buyers have come out on all declines. Japanese export houses and others have frequently sold, and a fair business in Broach has been put through during the week. The difference between Fully Good Broach April-May and Fully Good Bengal December-January has narrowed slightly, and is now about Rs. 125. In Oomras little business has been done either in Fine or Fully Good. The delay in New York cables gives rise to various rumours regarding the course

(Continued on page 12.)

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GANESH & Co., Publishers, MADRAS.

BAKRID RIOT CASE.

AN APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

FAILURE OF ATTEMPTS TO PACIFY VILLAGERS.

SAHARANPUR, Dec. 10.

On the Court reassembling to-day, Sub-Inspector Darbara Singh stated in detail as to where and when he had seen the particular accused he had identified yesterday, what they were doing in the course of the riot on 18th September and also on the preceding day. He mentioned most of them as having lathies and taking part in the riot. He mentioned some as having incited others to beat the Mahomedans.

The next witness was Swami Satya Kama, who is a Bengali, born in Calcutta, but residing for some years at Kankhal. He was Crown witness, having turned approver in the case. He described the events at Kankhal from 14th September onwards. He said that at first it was settled on receipt of news from Katarpur that telegrams should be sent to the Government, but Dr. Puran Prasad stated that a telegram sent to any official, would not reach before the forenoon of 17th and no reply could be expected till midday, while "Kurbani" would be performed from morning to midday. He, therefore, counselled people going to Katarpur and see what could be done. Afterwards it was given out that the Secretary Kalyan Singh and Sub-Inspector Sheodilal Singh would assist the Hindus privately, though they could not do so publicly. The Swami then described how people collected at Kaksha temple with lathies, how they proceeded to Katarpur, how the panches went there from Kankhal, how the riot [illegible] and houses were set on fire and how the crowd went from place to place and finally retired.

SADHUS.

[illegible] said he saw four [illegible] Sadhus at Shivalaya and told Jatkidas that they must be sent to Kankhal. Witness knew one of the wounded named Ramuri, who was seriously wounded when the riot was progressing. He witnessed one Hindu on the roof of a house pointing towards another house, saying that that was the house of a Hindu and should be saved. Witness at this stage identified several accused.

Dec. 11.

PRECAUTIONS AT KANKHAL.

At the resumed hearing of the case, to-day, Satya Kama deposed that by the words (*apne kam karo*), which were uttered by Mahant Baram Das in the presence of the Joint Magistrate the witness understood they were to begin the fight on the night of the 18th. Steps were taken to protect Kankhal by reason of the information which Mahant Baram Das had brought to Sheodayal Singh, Inspector, about a threatened attack upon the town. Big stones were collected from the Ganges and placed on the roofs to protect the town in case of an attack upon the town and bands of men patrolled the town. The witness took part in patrolling and in the Chauk Bazar he saw a sub-inspector who was staying at Hamansingh's Mahant. Early morning on the 19th Dr. Puran Prasad came and stated that all shops should be closed and there should be general strike in order that the Government might know that the Hindus have suffered. The shops were closed and a telegram was sent to the Local Government on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners of Kankhal, who were four in number.

A police force also arrived at Kankhal. Witness was deputed to explain to Katarpur men, who were in Kankhal, that day, the contents of the telegram which had been sent in their name, the previous night at the suggestion of Mahant Baram Das Witness found at the back of the post office in a house about 20 men of Katarpur. They were all Hindus. There he learnt that the rioters had burnt most of the bodies and had thrown them into the Ganges. Witness remembered the names of Harnamsingh and Atarsingh among those who supplied him with this information.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Mr. Gangaprasad, Sub-Divisional Officer of Hardwar. He deposed that reports were made to him about the places where trouble at the Id might be expected. Katarpur was not mentioned in the list supplied to him. A petition was presented in his Court on the 10th September as a result of which he ordered the Sub-Inspector of Jwalapur to make an inquiry and report. The witness also ordered the Circle Inspector to produce the confidential register before him that Katarpur did not figure in his confidential register as a village, where the cow sacrifice was customarily performed. On the 12th the witness came to Saharanpur and saw the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police about the matter. The District Magistrate consulted his registrar and found that Katarpur was entered there among those villages where cow sacrifice was said to be customarily performed. The District Magistrate gave him instructions that the sacrifice was to be allowed at Katarpur. Certain letters, telegrams and records were filed and proved by the witness. At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

After lunch, Mr. Gangaprasad S. D. O. stated that on the 17th September he received a telegram from the Tahsildar and Circle Inspector, asking him to come to Katarpur. He sent a telegram to the Superintendent of police for additional police. At about midnight, after sending this wire, he came to Saharanpur, arriving there at 4 a.m. He saw the District Magistrate before he left for Jwalapur by 5 a.m. train. The District Magistrate passed an order that cow sacrifice should be stopped if it led to breach of peace. He arrived at Katarpur at 11 a.m. and found about two thousand Hindus assembled to the east of the village. He saw other persons coming there. The Tahsildar and Circle-Inspector informed him what happened on the seventeenth. He showed the District Magistrate the order stopping sacrifice. About one thousand Mahomedans might create disturbance and a small police force could not control them. The Circle Inspector and Tahsildar said that compromise might be arranged. He ordered the leaders of both the communities to be sent for. Some Mahomedan leaders came but he was informed that Hindu leaders were at Kankhal. He spoke to some Katarpur men. He remembered Attarsingh upto that time. He had not passed any orders about stopping sacrifice. He suggested that about a municipal secretary, Hardwar and the Sub-Inspector, Mayapur be sent for. The Circle Inspector informed that Sub-Inspector Sheodayal Singh of Mayapur was encouraging rioters. Nothing was said about the Municipal Secretary and the Magistrate sent a letter to him asking him to come immediately. This was given to Sub-Inspector Masiullah to be sent off at about noon. The Secretary came at 3-30 p.m. No Hindu leaders came from Kankhal but the Magistrate saw them at Katarpur after the riot had begun. At about noon some Mahomedans of Katarpur came and complained that the Hindus were peeping into their houses and mosques. The Magistrate ordered the Circle Inspector to see that the Mahomedans remained south and the Hindus did not go into Mahomdean quarters. A Hindu said one Chamar boy had been slapped. The people were very excited and men were moving about in crowds.

SITUATION AT CHAMPAL.

There was a great preponderance of the Hindus at Champal. There were seven armed police, six constables, circle inspector, two sub-inspectors and some civil police. He did not await the arrival of Kankhal leaders and ordered no sacrifice should be made. One or two Khankhal men had come in when the cry was raised that some Hindu had been assaulted. The witness could not identify the two Kankhal men who came but probably Mahant Braham Das was one of them. He came to know Braham Das who came on the 19th. He had not taken down the names of men who resisted Kurbani. After the cry people came and said that fighting had begun. The Magistrate went with the Tahsildar and others into the village. He saw Hindu groups assaulting individual Mahomedans. Rioting commenced from south when the Magistrate and the party approached them within 25 or 30 yards. The groups walked away. He did not order to fire as there was no resistance. When he pursued any of the crowds they ran away. The Magistrate went to the south where the Mahomedan quarter was. 50 or 60 Mahomedans were assembled in that direction. On being ordered they went away. When the magistrate and the party were returning they saw two or three houses on fire and also saw some Hindus beating the door of a closed house and smoke coming out of it. He said 3 or 4 men were wounded. He ordered the police to remove when they failed to put out the fire. The whole party came to the Champal which was a pucca building. The Magistrate saw Brahmans, Jagadatt, Golabger, and Puran Prasad who were followed by a large crowd.

I. C. S MEMBERS IN ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The "Pioneer" says members of the Indian Civil Service, who are in the Army cannot be released generally until orders for demobilisation are issued. Meanwhile, however, some fifty officers who are specially wanted have been released and sent back to their provinces.

DEMOBILISATION OF BRITISH GARRISON.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The following press communiqué is issued in order to allay any misunderstanding in connection with the demobilization of the British garrison in India:—

The following outline of procedure to be adopted is published for information:—British officers and soldiers, wherever they may be serving will, when demobilisation is ordered, be released from military service in accordance with the national requirements of the moment, the basic factor being the value of each individual's services in his civil capacity in connection with industrial reconstruction of the Empire. The Ministry of Labour, London, will indicate to all forces and foreign garrisons, (including India), the numbers of men of any particular trade or calling that are required for national reconstruction from time to time and general officers commanding forces and garrisons (including India), will make up the drafts of such men and despatch them Home as shipping becomes available. It will be realised that the carrying out of such a system of repatriation must extend over a considerable period when dealing with an army of millions scattered over various parts of the globe.

PROBLEM IN INDIA.

In India, the problem is further complicated by the fact that before the present British garrison can be sent Home drafts of men, volunteering for the *post bellum* garrison of India, must reach this country in relief. These men will naturally require a preliminary period of furlough. Where units are sent out as such these will need to be reconstituted at Home before being despatched to India. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that peace is not yet concluded and, until it is the Imperial Army must be maintained at full strength and efficiency in all theatres and garrisons to provide against any recurrence of hostilities.

GENERAL DEMOBILISATION NOT IMMINENT.

The registration for post war civil employment of officers and men will shortly be commenced but this is not to be taken as an indication that general demobilisation is imminent. The timing of this registration is being carefully regulated by the War Office. It is being commenced without delay in India so as to ensure that all officers and men serving in this country may have an opportunity of registering their names for civil employment simultaneously with those serving in theatres nearer the United Kingdom and thus equalise their chances of obtaining employment. All ranks may rest assured that all possible steps in anticipation of general demobilisation are now being taken to ensure that when demobilisation is eventually ordered it may be completed in the shortest possible time subject to military requirements of the Empire. The cooperation of the ranks in careful adherence to all orders issued in connection with demobilisation will materially assist in their repatriation and early release from military service.

UNAUTHORISED AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in the papers to-day that Lieut.-Colonel H. Gidney, I.M.S., President of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, Bombay has written to the Private Secretary H. E. the Governor of Bombay that "on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community of the Bombay Presidency" he conveys the thanks of the community, etc., to his Excellency. I do not think that Colonel Gidney is entitled to write on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community of Bombay; he may be the President of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, but the members of this League represent only a fraction of the Anglo-Indian community of this Presidency which up to now have not cared to join the League. But even as President of the Anglo-Indian League, Colonel Gidney cannot claim to represent the views of the members of the League as their views were never consulted on the subject. I am a member of the Anglo-Indian Empire League and no one ever asked me my view on the subject though on other questions the views of members are asked at meetings, and in other ways.—Yours, etc.

PERPLEXED.

Bombay, 11th Dec.

A press communique dated, Delhi, December 12, says:—Information has been received to the effect that British officers and other ranks, repatriated as prisoners of war from Turkey will, on arrival at Egypt, be given the option of proceeding to India or the United Kingdom.

NDIAN LEPERS IN HOSPITALS

LADY CHELMSFORD'S SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Under the patronage and in the presence of her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, a lantern lecture entitled "Indian lepers and what is being done for them" was delivered by Rev. Frank Oldrieve. Sir Leonard Rogers also made a lengthy statement about his new treatment of leprosy. Lord Ronaldshay who presided showed much sympathy of the government to the work done by the Mission to lepers. He announced that the local government's contribution of one rupee eight annas per head per month to lepers in mission hospitals would be increased to Rs. 4 and said that the government would pay Rs. 1,500 towards the building fund of the new sheds.

At the conclusion of the lecture her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, in the course of her speech made a practical suggestion. She said: "H. E. the Governor has made the splendid announcement that the Government will make a grant of Rs. 4 per month to each case in the asylums in Bengal, but this still leaves Rs. 2-8 to be defrayed as his Excellency said to me by the Mission. But I say not by the public. The small sum of Rs. 42 will maintain a leper. Why should not individuals adopt one or more lepers guaranteeing the keep of the lepers, thus leaving the care of the buildings and the general maintenance to the mission? If Mr. Oldrieve will give us the figures I think they will be quickly adopted. I shall be glad to adopt 2 to head the list. 4,200 other adoptions will come forward and promise to do the same."

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TROPHY.

The Hon. Secretary, All-India N. T. C. Tournament writes:—

The "All India Nasrullah Trophy" Cricket Tournament will commence on the 19th of January, the entries for which close on the 4th January. The entrance fee of Rs. 25 must reach the Hony. Secy. by that date.

The Trophy is a unique one in its design and winners will get gold medals. The runners up will be presented with a big shield. Two gold medals will be awarded to the highest scorer and best bowler during the tournament.

It is open to all *bona-fide* Clubs.

SECOND STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

The Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Reception Committee writes from Poona:—It has been decided to hold the Second Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation in January 1919, the provisional dates fixed being 11th, 12th and 13th of January.

It has also been decided to have Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose as President of the Convention. There will be an oratorial contest at the time of the Convention in which only delegates will be allowed to participate. The Reception Committee meets on Wednesday the 18th instant to elect its office-bearers.

A Rangoon message says:—

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company notify that shipments of silver bullions by their steamers are prohibited under Section 2, Defence of India Act Rule 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13.

S.S. Dumra—Masdon—Karachi, Dec. 11.
S.S. Chakla—Allen—Busreh, Dec. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13.

S.S. Shokawa Maru, Nayatki Genoa via Port Said.
S.S. Ban Hong Liong, Benstead Mahomarah and Co. Busreh.

The following vessels began to lead yesterday.

Steamer Eastern for London, etc.
Steamer Gallia for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 13th December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination.	Date	Agent
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A. Burrowbert		1561	N.F.	..N F ..	D R I M
D & E City of Delhi		2856	N F	18-12-18..	M M & Co
G. Lloyd		956			M M & Co
H E J Spence		578	Calcutta		B Kiran
K. Loyalty (Off-side)		3032	N F	..N F ..	D R I M
M. Lighning		2122	N.F.	..N.F..	M M & Co
M. Schaugir		3 6[illegible]			D R I M
O. Hellas		Beck	Colombo.	14-12-18.	M M Shirazee
P. St. Gerran		800	Mauritius	..N F ..	M D Kaisha
Q. Innamincka		1325	N F	N F ..	M M & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
5	Shokwo Maru	1904	Genoa	13-12-18..	O S Kaisha
6	Kasado Maru	3726	Kobe	.. N F ..	O S Kaisha
12 & 13	Penang	3137	...	N F ..	M M & Co
15	Toyo Maru	2253	P Gulf	N F ..	N F .. H S Saustry
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez	..	.. N F .. P G S N & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Mahanadi	549	N F	.. N F ..	D S N & Co
	Oporto	460	Marmagoa	14-12-18	
	100 TONS CRANE.				
	Saigon Maru	2740	Marseilles	24-12-18..	O S K
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
3	Palamcotta	22.8	Busreh	..N F ..	M M & Co
4	Pijnacker Hordijk	1810	N F	..N F ..	D R I M
5	Burdia	1899	Busreh	..N F ..	M M & Co
8	Qu da	4044	N	..N F ..	M M & Co
11	Aronda	1577	London	15-12-18	N F M M & Co
12	Chanda	3960	London	14-12-18.	M M & Co
12a	Seeman	196	N F	..N F ..	D R I M
13	Margaret Haney	800	Busreh	..N F ..	D R I M
14	Chusan	1528	Bushire	13-12-18..	D R I M
15	Kepong	1322	N F	.. N F ..	D R I M
	A. DOCK H. WALL.				
F.	Kalomo	3209	N F	.. N F ..	W & A Graham & Co
S.	Wedgon	1229	Rangoon	11-12-18	Indo. Burmah Petroleum Co.
	JETTY SHED A. DOCK.				
	Dongola	4742	Suez	N F ..	N F .. M M & Co

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain T. T. Masdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on 11th inst. with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on 2nd inst., with a general cargo, 37 horses and passengers.

S.S. Ban Honk Liong:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ban Hong Liong, 709 tons, Captain C. R. Benstead, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Mahomarah and Busreh, with a general cargo.

S.S. Celebes Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Celebes Maru (outward bound) left Colombo on the 13th and is due here in the morning of 18th instant.

XMAS PRESENTS

SILKS SCARVES OPERA CLOAKS SARIS.

Fancy Xmas & New Year Bazar

B. D. GUPTA, B. A.

Opp. French Motor Co.

NEW QUEENS ROAD, BOMBAY.

ART CURIOS CARPETS TOYS

C. B. 509.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—Lancet

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are FLOODED WITH ORDERS OF SQUIBB'S Ague Specific from all over the country on account of THE WAVE OF INFLUENZA and FEVER now passing over it.

It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Madon Sons & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER!

DON'T MISS THE CHANCE.

If you really want the best Harmonium with sweet sonorous tune, made of seasoned teakwood and first class reeds to suit all climates and musics. Our Success Flute is only the instrument that will ensure you satisfaction. For particulars ask for our illustrated Catalogue.

National Harmonium Co.

103, Lower Chitpur Road (B)

CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder-Albas, Bushire, Bahrein, Gwader and Pasni, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

S. S. Chyebassa with Inglish mails of 10th Nov. due at daylight.

The S.S. Japan with the Outward Mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co, 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 35

B. B & C. I RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Northern Express	13 25	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

WALTON-BOCARRO.—On the 21st instant, at St. Saviour's R. C. Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. Father Bromley, S. J., Henry Novelle Walton, (C.Q.M.S. North Stafford Regt.) son of Mr. and late Mrs. W. H. Walton of Stoke-on-Trent, England, to Ruth Christine, daughter of the late Dr. John Eugine Bocarro, C.S. of Broach, and Mrs. Bocarro now of Belgaum.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 117th B. B. and C. I. Railway Batln. (M. D. T.) will play a programme of music under the direction Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Bandstand, to-day, from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct th weekly divine service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

The total attendance of patients in November last at this hospital was 727, 547 being males and 180 females.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

An urgent meeting of the Federal Council will be held to-morrow, at 9 a.m. at the Headquarters.

A. E. S.'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

The 6th annual general meeting of the above Union will be held in the school's Building in Girgaum, to-morrow, at 2 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Mowjee Govindjee Seth will preside and deliver the annual address.

GANESHA LODGE T. S.

At the weekly meeting of the Society, Mr. A. N. Pitkar will speak, on Mr. Tilak's "Geeta Rahasya" to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Vaidya Brothers' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a conversational meeting of the members of the Brotherhood to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the Institution. The Jewish History Class will not meet this evening.

THE NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C.

The meeting and the Social Gathering of the New Maharashtra Cricket Club will take place to-day and to-morrow under the Presidentship of Prof P. K. Telang in Dadar English School, Lady Jamshetjee Road.

LECTURE ON SANITATION AT PAREL.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver to-day, at 6-30 p.m. a lecture on Sanitation illustrated by magic lantern slides at the branch of the Social Service League at Parel, Kalachavki, Chinchpokli.

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

An ordinary meeting of this Union will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon tomorrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Prof. H. L Kazi will deliver a lecture on "Essentials of National Progress." Principal Percy Anstey will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Temperance Club, a public magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. Patwardhan on "Shri-Krishna" and "Vambling" to-morrow, at 7 p.m. in the Free Hall of the Temperance Club, Dongre Building, New Foras Road.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

On Monday, 15th December at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Syud Hossain will deliver a lecture on "The Place of Mahomedans in the National History of India", in the Anjuman-I-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort. The lecture is open to the public.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The fourth annual gathering of the Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay when the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

INDIAN POISONS ACT.

It has been decided to revise the rules framed under the Indian Poisons Act. Any person interested in the Act may procure a copy of the revised rules on applying to the Superintendent of the Arms and explosives Department at the Head Police Office, (opposite the Crawford Markets, Bombay).

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

Telegrams of domestic or personal nature can be accepted for the following places in Palestine via Eastern—Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kilafub, Haifa, and Ramlh at the following rates per word. Ord. Rs. 1-8-0; Deld. Rs. 0-12-0; and State Rs. 0-14-0. Private must be in plain English, French, or Italian and the only special instruction admissible is for prepaid reply.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Miss Paruck's lecture on "Philosophy of Horse" No. 2 which was fixed for to-day has been postponed *sine die* owing to unavoidable and unforseen circumstances.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. B. J. Wadia, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when he will expound "Tennyson's In Memorian".

The Junior Class will not meet. The Senior Class is open to all.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Humphrey Bishop Company will only play one week more at the Royal Opera House, their last night being fixed for next Friday. An entirely new programme will be submitted on Monday and is certain to attract large audiences. It will be composed of excerpts from another popular opera and a Vaudeville bill. At the present performances they are doing "Carmen" excerpts again with great success. Matinees are to be given to-day and to-morrow at 5-30. On Sunday night at 10 o'clock a new and varied cinema programme is to be screened.

IMPERIAL.

The third and fourth episodes of "The House of Hate" will be shown to-night by the Imperial. Thrills are plenty in these numbers as in the preceding ones. It is a marvel how Miss Pearl White lives through the stunts that she undergoes. In the 3rd episode she is actually thrown from a tall building on to the roof of another house many feet below. The action of the 4th episode is as fast and furious, and will make you await the result with breathless excitement. The rest of the programme includes a travel picture, Pathe's Gazette, and a comic by Luke, the most popular Comedian at present.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest touching the death of John Ellaris Pereira, an East Indian. The deceased who lived at Kurla had been on a hunting expedition on Wednesday morning with some friends of his, and he was accidentally fired at by one of the party. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

Domiaco Braz said that he and the deceased had guns. Deceased and one Marian sat in one place, whilst witness and one Manu sat at another, after warning the other side not to move from their place. When the animal (hog) came near Manu fired, and a shout of the deceased was heard. Witness [illegible] the place and found the deceased had been shot.

Further evidence showed that deceased had removed himself from his place on account of ants.

The jury returned a verdict of death from the deceased having been accidentally shot by his companion whilst on a hunting expedition.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

In the two games played this evening in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the Staff and the Departmental team and the Anandi Camp tied with three goals each. Extra time failed to secure the verdict, so the game will have to be replayed.

The other game ended in a win for 38th Divisional Signal Co., who beat the School of Physical Training by three goals to love.

REFORMS COMMITTEE ENTERTAINED AT NAGPUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

Last night the members of the Reforms Committee were entertained to dinner by the "Black and White Dinner Club." Two toasts only were proposed to "The King and our guests." There were no speeches. Among those present were Sir Benjamin Robertson, Sir Henry Drake-Brockman, Sir Bose, Mr. Slocock, and all the leading officials and non-officials of the station. Among the guests were Sir Frank Sly, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Shashtri, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, Mr. Feetham, Mr. Aftab Ahmad, Mr. Couchman, Mr. Clanson and Mr. Priyanath Sen.

A CORRECTION.

The Associated Press write to us:—

A mistake crept in our telegram with regard to the communiqué issued by Messrs. Binny and Co., Agents of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, in connection with the lock-out of mill-hands. Our telegram was:—"Asked to whom the gratuity fund money belonged, the deputation said 'to the deputation and to the company.' This reply was correct, the work people having contributed or subscribed to a part of this." It should read thus:—"Asked to whom the gratuity fund money belonged, the deputation replied 'to the company.' This reply was correct, no part of this having been contributed or subscribed by the work people."

On Wednesday, Sowar. S. C. Dutt, of the Bengal Light Horse, met with a nasty accident. Sowar Dutt with other members of the Bengal Light Horse, was parading at Ballygunge when he accidentally fell from his horse breaking some ribs. He was removed to Indian station hospital, Alipore, where he is reported to be doing well.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for animals was held on Friday at the Society's offices Hornby Road, the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit presiding.

The report for the year 1917 was read out at the meeting, in the course of which it was stated:—

During the year 1917, 5,366 prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in all of them. During the year 1916 there were 5,242 prosecutions. Out of these 321 cases were warned and discharged by the Magistrates against 232 in 1916. Prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained in 55 cases, out of which only 4 were warned and discharged by the Magistrate.

The income of the Society during the period under report was Rs. 21,828-12-0, while the expenditure was Rs. 23,762-7-2. The Committee, on receiving intimations from the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to supply the necessary furniture for the use of the Veterinary Inspectors of the Society attached to their respective Courts, sanctioned the purchase of the same at a cost of Rs. 486-8-0.

HOSPITAL.

The number of animals remanded by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates as well as those brought voluntarily for treatment at the Hospital during the period under report, was 4,985. Of this number, 3,725 were treated as in-patients and 660 as out-patients. Besides these, 5,841 animals suffering from slight sores and wounds were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the 4 Dispensaries opened by the Society in the premises of the Honorary Magistrates' Courts. The total number of animals thus treated amounted to 10,226.

The Committee's best thanks are due to the Cotton Merchants of Bombay for contributing Rs. 33,740-1-1, and to the Owners and Agents of the several Cotton Mills in this City for collecting these contributions on behalf of the Hospital. The best thanks of the Committee are also due to the Grain and Seeds Merchants' Association for contributing Rs. 4,542-11-6 in the year under report. The Committee gratefully acknowledges the donations to the funds of the Hospital, made by several ladies and gentlemen.

The Income of the Hospital derived from (i) voluntary contributions paid by Cotton, Grain and Seeds Merchants, (ii) Fees paid by the owners of animals for their up-keep, and (iii) Donations received from the public during the period under report was Rs. 81,866-4-4. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 81,526-5-6.

The Committee have sanctioned the execution of new works at an aggregate cost of Rs. 23,009-8-2, in the compound of the Hospital.

The reports together with the statements of accounts of the Society and Hospital for the year 1917 were approved and adopted. A resolution tendering the best thanks of the Society to the cotton, grain and seeds merchants and to mill-owners and agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the hospital for animals, was also passed.

TRAVANCORE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IMPETUS TO COCOANUT-TREE INDUSTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 13.

The Government review on the report on the operation of the Agricultural Department for the last official year, just issued shows the excellent record progress made. Paddy being the staple food crop, special attention was paid to improve its cultivation on scientific lines. That ryots have adopted the improved methods recommended by the Agricultural Department is evident from the large areas cultivated by them on the lines proposed by the department, also their purchasing large quantities of scientific manures, implements, etc. Good progress was made in other direction.

Travancore veritable land of palms has a large trade in copra cocoanut oil and every produce of the cocoanut tree. This industry has received a new impetus with the opening near Cochin harbour of the Cocoanut Oil Factory by Messrs. Tata and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. It will, therefore, be of interest to mention here that the two sets of experiments were conducted upon cocoanut tree. One was manurial, which has largely influenced the people, who were following the traditional empirical ways cultivating that palm. Other intended to ascertain the influence of variation of temperature, rainfall, moisture and conditions of the soil on the yield of the nuts; selling of fruits, dropping of tender nuts, percentage of copra—also oil—in the ripe fruits. This experiment is being watched with interest, especially by the commercial people.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec., 13.

The depression in North-West India approaching Simla and Mussoorie hills has given local rain in the North and Central Punjab and now in Kashmir. Slight disturbances from the Bay now lie over the gulf manner has occasioned nearly general rain in east Madras coast from Masuhli-Patam southward.

The chief amounts are Sialkot half an inch, Lahore, Rawalpindi a quarter, Srinagar, Masuh Patam one and half, Mellow one.

Forecast:—Some extension of light rain into the east Punjab and adjoining districts of the United Provinces, increase of rain in the south of the Peninsula.

EXPORT OF SULPHUR TO INDIA.

The following press communiqué is issued: It is understood that the prohibition to the export of sulphur from Europe to India has been withdrawn and that direct shipments of roll brimstone and flowers of sulphur from Sicily to India are now permitted.

NEED OF MUNICIPAL MARKET AT BYCULLA.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 19th September 1918, from Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram, stating that the wholesale market at Byculla, opposite Victoria Gardens which supplies vegetables to all other markets is very small and is 60 years old; that innumerable persons frequent it and that in the season when mangoes are sold there it is pitiful to see the "sufferings of the public when getting in and coming out" as there is only one gate-way; that during the rains water is nearly knee-deep inside the market; that to say that its condition and management is quite neglected and uncared for in the hands of its present landlord is to state a truism. Requesting the Corporation to see that another gate-way is made, that sheds are constructed in the market, that it is paved, that a water-tub is provided for thirsty bullocks, and that the landlord introduces a receipt system for the money paid to him by the traders. Adding that it would be a boon to the public if a wholesale Municipal Market is constructed.

CONDITION OF MARKET.

The Committee also considered a letter to the President, dated the 4th October, 1918, from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs. Sabaji Sawaliaram Meher and Haribhau Sawaliaram Meher—Commenting on the letter, dated the 19th September 1918, from Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram, and stating that the allegation made by Mr. Ananthram regarding the condition of the market at Byculla belonging to their clients are absolutely unfounded, that their clients say that Mr. Ananthram's object is to cause unnecessary annoyance and harassment to their clients at the instance or instigation of certain parties who, until recently, were vending vegetables and fruits in their clients' market, but who, in consequence of their obstructive and unjustifiable attitude, were stopped by their clients from entering the market, and that their clients have reason to complain about the attitude adopted towards them by the Municipal Officers in permitting the opponents of their clients to hold a market in the immediate vicinity of their clients' market, which is opposed to the settled policy of the Corporation. Requesting that before coming to any final decision in the matter the Corporation will be pleased to give an opportunity to their clients to meet all allegations made against them. Adding that their clients submit that an investigation should be held in the matter of the new market which has been permitted to be held in close proximity to their clients' market, as their clients contend that that has been done in contravention of their rights and to the great detriment and prejudice of their interests and long-established business.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 29th November 1918, said:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 4989, dated the 24th October 1918, regarding a vegteable market at Byculla. This market has been in existence for many years, and the owners, at present Messrs. Sabaji and Haribhau Meher, have complied, as far as possible, with all the requisitions made from time to time for improvements in the market. There are already some sheds in the market and a portion of the ground is paved. There is undoubtedly congestion and overcrowding, but this is not the fault of the owners, as expansion on the existing site is impossible. I am of opinion that there is a very strong case for a Municipal Market in the neighbourhood and endeavours will be made to find a suitable site. Some time ago the owners had a quarrel with some of the occupants, including Messrs. Namdeo Oomaji and refused to allow the latter to take their goods into the market. The matter was taken into the Police Court and was decided in favour of the owners. After they had been turned out of the Meher Market, Messrs. Namdeo Oomaji and others were permitted to occupy a piece of Municipal ground, on the understanding that they would sell vegetables in bulk. As they have allowed squatters to sell retail and so have established what is practically a private market, they have been served with a month's notice to vacate and have been warned that if they continue to sell retail or allow squatters, they will be liable to be prosecuted for contravening Section 402 of the Municipal Act."

It was resolved to forward the letters to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

FRENCH DEPUTATION TO INDIA.

A LECTURING TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

A deputation consisting of Monsieur Mallot, Monsieur Sloch and Monsieur Arendt, left Paris on the 28th and will probably arrive in India about Christmas. They are to lecture in connection with the Y.M.C.A. on France and Belgium and the war.

EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

FOR IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

After conferring with men at Newcastle yesterday, the representatives of the employers in iron and steel trades, decided to recommend their associations to concede an eight hours' day.

DELHI CONGRESS.

[DELEGATES' SPECIAL.

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay National Union, writes:—The Congress Special will leave Bombay on the 23rd instant night. Precise time will be announced later on.

It is at present proposed to run the Special *via* Baroda. But if a sufficient number of passengers are available, another Special *via* Bhusawal may also be arranged on the same day. Delegates going to Delhi by any route are therefore requested to let us know without delay preferably by wire by what class they wish to travel. Fares for Delhi by any route are the same, viz., 1st Class, Rs. 81-2-0; 2nd Class, Rs. 40-9-0; and 3rd Class, Rs. 15-12-0. There can be no Inter Class arrangement in the Special. No Christmas concessions are to be given this year.

The latest date to register names with us is 20th December. No seats are guaranteed unless the fare *plus* Rs. 5 extra charges are paid within that date. Extra charges ought to be paid by every person travelling by the Special.

QUESTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Amnesty to political prisoners and detenues; application of the principle of self-determination of the proposals of the Rowlatt Committee and the Reform Scheme as modified by the Special Session of the Congress, are some of the important questions that will be discussed at this year's Congress Session at Delhi. The importance of these to Nationalists need not be dilated upon. We earnestly appeal to all the Nationalists to realise the importance of the Delhi Session and to try their best to attend it.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The Secretaries of the Indian National Congress notify that they have stopped enlisting any more volunteers from the 10th. Those who have been enlisted are asked to present themselves at Delhi on the 21st.

PRESENT ISSUE OF WAR BONDS.

TO BE WITHDRAWN EARLY JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

The Treasury announces that the present issue of the War Bonds will be withdrawn early in January. The Exchequer borrowing will continue, but the later issues of the Bonds will not carry the present conversion rates.

AL FRESCO CELEBRATIONS IN BERLIN.

IN HONOUR OF REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the Government has appointed January 1st for the holding of an elaborate *al fresco* celebrations in honour of the revolution.

ARMY-NAVY BOXING.

PAL MOORE (U. S) BEAT JIMMY WILDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

At the great Army and Navy Boxing tournament at Albert Hall, in Bantam weight final, Sergeant Instructor, Jimmy Wilde lost to Seaman Pal Moore of the United States Navy.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PASSING LUSITANIA TRAGEDY SCENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

The George Washington with President Wilson on board passed over the scene of the Lusitania tragedy on the South Irish coast.

JAPANESE DELEGATES SAIL FOR PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 13.

YOKOHAMA.—The Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference sailed on the 10th.

GREEK INTERNEES ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 13.

PARIS.—Gounaris, the ex-premier of Greece and Colonel Metaxas, who were interned at Ajaccio in June, 1917, have escaped. It was intended to take them to Athens for trial.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

Intimation has been received from London that the Homeward English Mail which left Bombay on 9th November arrived in England 8th December.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

FURTHER RISE.

170 DEATHS ON THURSDAY.

The city's mortality continues to rise, the number of deaths during the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, being 170. These show an increase of no less than 81 over the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The figures given below show the rise in mortality that has taken place since the 6th instant:—

6th December	36
7th December	99
8th December	89
9th December	134
10th December	132
11th December	144
12th December	163
13th December	170

MORTALITY PER WARD.

The 170 deaths occurred as follows in the different wards of the city during the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday:—

Fort Ward	6
Mandvi Ward	19
Bhuleshwar Ward	12
Girgaum Ward	29
Byculla Ward	40
Parel Ward	28
Mahim Ward	27
Hospitals	18

During the period there were 25 attacks and 16 deaths from cholera, two attacks from small-pox and one attack and one death from plague.

INFLUENZA IN WEST BENGAL

PEOPLE DYING LIKE FLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The influenza epidemic is still doing havoc in some districts of west Bengal. It has carried off the whole villages in Ghatsila, Midnapur and Bankura districts and there is one village where there is no one to burn the dead. Information has reached also that in Naraingunj, the people are dying like flies. In Manbhoom and the neighbouring place, the Mahomedans suffer more than the Hindus. Some of the district and local boards have appointed special medical officers to visit villages and render medical aid. Still the epidemic is so widespread that most people in the interior are dying without treatment.

INFLUENZA IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

Twenty-eight deaths from influenza occurred yesterday, total of 53.

AWARD OF MILITARY CROSS

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

The "Gazette" announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to the following officers of the Indian Army:—

Captain Thakur Dalpat Singh.—Accompanied only by a trumpeter he charged an entrenched machine-gun killing and scattering the crew and capturing the gun. He also captured the commandant of a regiment and another officer.

Lieutenant F. H. Wilsey.—When on reconnoitring patrol with eighteen men came upon an enemy picket on a about 200 yards from our line. Three the patrol were bombed but he charged post and captured one man and drove the others. On withdrawing, he found two of his men were missing so he charged the knoll and recovered bringing back the whole patrol intact gained valuable information and courage and resource.

EXPORTATION TO UNITED STATES.

CONSIDERABLE RELAXATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

The American Consul notifies the considerable relaxation in the exportation of articles hitherto conserved for war purposes, but the shortage of shipping continues the controlling factor. Licenses for import into the States of 47,910 long tons of hides skins, etc. will be issued in three monthly beginning November 30, made under warrants of outstanding licenses.

Official and Personal.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has re-elected the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, President for coming year. Among the vice-presidents are the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad and the Hon. Pandit Malaviya.

Sir Claude Hill, Revenue member of the Viceroy's Council, arrives in Calcutta on the 23rd instant. Sir William Vincent, Home member, leaves Delhi for Calcutta on the 22nd and Sir George Barnes, Commerce Member, on the 29th.

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7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

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LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

AN INDICTMENT AND A CONDEMNATION.

SPEECH BY
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN
AT
SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, BOMBAY
ON NOVEMBER 26TH 1918.

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NOW ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LEOPOLD DE SOUZA.—We meant no reflection on your verses.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 14th December, 1918.

THE JAM SAHEB!

On Wednesday last—December 11th—a farewell banquet was given to Lord and Lady Willingdon on behalf of the Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. In the ordinary course there would have been nothing to say against the extension of such amenities to a retiring Governor if any community or class of men felt like rendering such honour. There are circumstances, however, connected with the function to which we have referred, which at least make it open to question whether it was the result of any spontaneous or general sentiment on the part of the Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. We were enabled, a few days ago, to publish a circular letter, issued by the Jam Saheb to those who became afterwards the hosts of the retiring Governor at the University Hall, which throws a flood of light on the origin of the movement and on the manner in which the scheme was worked up. This document leaves no room for doubt that the banquet was not the outcome of any widespread desire for entertaining the retiring Governor on the part of the Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. On the contrary, it is clear that the Jam Saheb evolved the proposal from his own inner consciousness, and afterwards set about with characteristic astuteness to carry it into effect. The letter which he circularised to his brother Chiefs was less in the nature of an invitation to them to give their opinion in respect of his suggestion than a flat and amazing intimation that the thing was going to be done and that they would therefore do well to fall into line with becoming readiness! The Jam Saheb was taking no chances in the matter. So he coolly informed the unhappy Chiefs that "the banquet will be held" and went on to inform them of the fascinating arrangements—for which they would have to pay—which he had already taken in hand. Not only that but the Jam Saheb took upon himself to prescribe the exact amount which each State must pay towards the expenses of the entertainment!

We think we are right in saying that a more extraordinary or reprehensible method for financing a banquet has seldom been adopted. The Jam Saheb, whatever else he may lack, is blessed with an overflowing measure of intelligence—of a kind—and no one could have known better than himself that in thus presuming to levy a *jazia* on his fellow-Chiefs he was taking a great liberty. But he doubtless felt, too, and reckoned upon the fact, that, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, he could indulge in the presumption with impunity. In the sequel, the poll-tax was duly paid, we imagine, and the banquet has duly come off. We are not in the least surprised that the Jam Saheb should have been acutely disconcerted by the publication in "The Chronicle", of his circular-letter: it is a document which he would rather had not seen the light. But whatever sympathy one may feel for his Highness for the shock he must have experienced at the frustration of his very natural desire in that regard, the manner in which he has thought fit to give expression to his chagrin is on grounds of taste an decency, unpardonable. In the course of his speech at the banquet he so far forgot himself as to deliver himself of the following reckless charge against one of his fellow-hosts, which may be taken as the measure of his own perturbation:

> "I know of no dissentient voice amongst us excepting perhaps that of one person who has put himself behind the journalistic screen and adopted Bolshevism without, of course, the courage of an open avowal and has thus exhibited the ignoble art which an archer of the Mahabharat fame practised behind a semi-female imbecile on the fields of historic Paniput."

We must deny ourselves the pleasure, for the moment, of commenting on the mixed imagery represented by the forcible association of Bolshevism, the Mahabharata and Paniput, and attend to the more serious purport of the vile accusation he levelled at an imaginary fellow-Chief who, he either believed himself, or wanted others to believe, was present at the festive board. As the Jam Saheb's allusion was manifestly to the exposure of his amiable methods, which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle," we would like to set his doubts—if any—at rest, and at any rate to give the quietus to his aspersions against an unnamed Chief—whose identity everyone was left to guess for himself according to his own predilection of like or dislike for any given Ruling Prince.

We may say at once that the document which we published did *not* reach us from any Chief or Prince but from a confidential correspondent at Jamnagar, and, what is more, we do not care to disguise our notion that the correspondent himself may have sent it to us in the belief that its publication would secure some *kudos* for his Highness of Jamnagar as the sole originator of the movement. In any case, it is difficult to imagine anything more indecorous than the attempt of the Jam Saheb to stigmatise one of his own order, whom he could not name, at a banquet at which his fellow Princes were the joint hosts at his initiative. We do not know on whom he has allowed official suspicion to be fastened by his airy insinuations, but it does not need any great effort of the imagination to realise that the unfortunate victim, whoever he may be, would, in the absence of the contradiction which we have now made, have had to suffer in the usual subtle way and by the usual devious devices well-known to the bureaucratic supervisors of the independent Chiefs. The Jam Saheb did not know, and could not have known, of our source of information. Yet he did not scruple to level an atrocious charge against "someone unknown" belonging to his own class in the full knowledge, we must presume, that someone—it does not matter who—was liable to suffer for that accusation. So much for the standards of public life which the Jam Saheb observes. A great deal more in regard to the pretensions of the Jam Saheb as an enlightened and progressive ruler and the actual state of affairs in the little country over which he exercises an autocratic sway, will have to be said ere long. The ethics of our public life, which are now undergoing healthy revision in many respects, require that a protest should be made when the Jam Saheb presumes to be an authority on the "forces that made for the liberal advance of which we are witnessing but a dawn to-day."

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT:—VII

Before examining some of the valuable suggestions, contained in the Report, for giving direct and immediate help to industries—such as acquisition of land for industries, railway rates and industrial finance—we propose to deal with the suggestion of the Commissioners regarding the creation of the new Departments of Industries—both Imperial and Provincial. This may be considered to be one of the most important suggestions contained in a Report, which is not wanting in original recommendations. It is undoubtedly true that a Commerce and Industry Department, as at present constituted, is not likely to be able to deal with all the industrial problems that will arise in the near future. The handing over of some out of the medley of subjects dealt with by it to some other departments has long been overdue and the Indian Munitions Board presented a ready model on which to build the constitution of the new Department of Industries. The exuberance of the bureaucracy is at its highest when it is busy creating new departments which will add to its sacred preserves. The necessity for a new department may be admitted, but such an admission does not mean that one must approve of its form and shape. Just as the Indian Munitions Board proved a suitable model to the Commissioners, the Indian public will also find, the constitution and working not only of the Munitions Board, but also of the different Imperial services also, a standing lesson never to be forgotten in examining the proposal regarding the formation of the new department and the new services for the development of industries.

The Indian Munitions Board is essentially a war-time institution, organised to supply the armies in Mesopotamia, on the Frontier, and, to some extent, in Egypt and Africa, with munitions of war, which included practically all classes of supplies essential to an army. It was meant to bring all the diverse supplying agencies under central control, to prevent wastage of efforts and to promote rapid action which is the essential factor in keeping an army well-supplied. One would have expected that such an organisation would have cooperated with the Indian commercial community and would have contained Indians not only on its superior establishment but also on the Board itself. Instead of this, we find that, during the year-and-a-half of its existence, out of its total personnel of more than 230 officers there were but three Indians appointed as Assistant Controllers, of whom two were retired Government officers. No Indian was appointed as a Controller, nor did a single Indian find a place on the Board. And this Board was brought into being and presided over by the President of the Industrial Commission, who is going to work out India's salvation on industrial lines! It is proposed to have an Industrial Board in connection with the new Department of Industries. One can thus form an opinion as to what has to be expected from such a Board, the creation of which is neither necessary nor justifiable, specially if we look to the past records of similar Government Boards. For instance, the Railway Board has long been notorious as an almost effete body, unable and unwilling to do anything for the development of Indian trade or industries or to remove the crying needs of the millions who travel in third class at great hardship, discomfort and misery. Nor can we be assured that the new Industries Board will serve any useful purpose if it is built upon the structure of the Munitions Board, since the latter's inner workings will ever, perhaps, remain a sealed book, for it was more or less a one man's show, the personality of the President eclipsing the mediocre talents which were entertained on the Board.

The new Department of Industries will have a very wide range of duties assigned to it, but there is no reason why they should not be handled by different officers acting under the Member of Industries without the medium of the Board which, we are sure, would be constituted on the lines of the present Munitions Board composed of superannuated Civilians or railway bosses kept under the leading strings of the member in charge. We agree with the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that the creation of an additional Imperial Executive Board of Industries would mean an unnecessary additional burden on the revenues of the country amounting to over 2 lakhs a year in salaries alone. If there is to be any Board, it must be merely advisory in its functions and should be selected from the elected members of the Legislative Council, among whom will be found many experienced men in business and industries. Some of us may be inclined to favour the appointment of an Executive Board, in the hope that Indian mercantile and industrial communities may find adequate representation on such a Board. Such hopes are doomed to disappointment. The Railway Board, despite representations, time after time, from representative bodies, has not seen its way to having a commercial member, much less an Indian commercial member, nor did the Munitions Board take a similar step. Even a Presidency Bank, like that of Madras, has shut the portals of its Board Room to Indians.

Notes of the Day.

Who Should Garrison India?

The Government of India have issued a press communiqué in order to allay any misunderstanding in connection with the demobilization of the British garrison in India. Among the factors which, according to them, complicate the problem is mentioned the fact that "before the present British garrison can be sent Home, drafts of men volunteering for the *post bellum* garrison of India, must reach this country in relief." The difficulty is obvious, but it is based on an assumption that belongs to the days before the war. Why should troops from Britain still continue to garrison India? Is all that was revealed and taught by the war so soon to be forgotten? Are Indian troops, who have fought for the cause of the Empire, nay, of the freedom of the world, in all the Continents, not yet to be trusted to garrison their own country, unaided? Are not the people of this country, whose loyalty has been acknowledged by British statesmen, to be allowed, equally with those of other parts of the Empire, to make their own arrangements for their own defence and for the maintenance of law and order, without the humiliating dependance on Britain?

A Great Feat.

The arrival of General Salmond and party by aeroplane at Delhi marks a great event in the history of communications in India. Letters from Cairo were delivered at Karachi and the party flew over to Delhi, the machines alighting in perfect order. The feasibility of trans-continental tours has thus been well-established and we have to await developments to see how flights will be adjusted for the quick transmission of mails from Europe to India. Recently there was a proposal that between important centres in India, aerial traffic should be given a trial. For some time to come, the flights will be in the nature of experiments. General Salmond, in his journey from Cairo, enjoyed good weather. In India, the fall of violent weather during the monsoon will possibly be a great difficulty, but with the feat of General Salmond there will be a great stimulus in India to make a few attempts on a large scale.

Labour Trouble in Madras.

All the world over, the problem of labour vs. capital is becoming more complex and more difficult. Labour, which was till now more or less dormant, and which little knew how fully to assert its rights, has awakened and become more conscious of its rights. In India, where the labouring classes are more or less illiterate, the problem of labour v. capital had not arisen till recently in its true force. But now labour is becoming more conscious and signs have begun to appear on the surface that it is stirring with new life and new hopes. Some months back there was a great struggle between labour and capital at Ahmedabad; and it was only the intervention of Mr. Gandhi that saved the situation. Since then, there have been some troubles in labour circles at Madras. Some of them were amicably settled. A recent trouble arose between the Buckingham-Carnatic Mills and their labourers. Some workmen in the mills assaulted a European weaving master and a European manager of the mills. The authorities of the mills without taking the proper step to find and bring the proper offenders to book, dismissed a weaver, who, according to their information, had committed the crime. The labourers of the mills refused to go to work unless the weaver was reinstated. Again, some weavers assaulted the manager of the mills. The weavers refused to give out the names of the offenders and the authorities closed the mills.

The Proper Course.

Now, the proper course for the mill authorities would have been to find out the real culprits and to bring them to book in the Court. Instead of this, the authorities of the mills—which employ 12,000 persons—declared a lock-out. The lock-out has not yet ended. It is quite unjust and uncalled-for. But apart from this, in a manifesto issued by them, the authorities of the mills attribute the present labour trouble in Madras to political agitation. Nowadays it has become the fashion with some people to attribute everything to political agitation. It is not political agitation that leads working men to assert and demand their rights as human beings. It is the awakening from within, it is an impulse to live a better and more human life, that gives rise to discontent and unrest. It is the same all the world over. Indian workmen cannot remain impervious for ever to the thought-currents that are agitating labour in Europe. To attribute such labour unrest to political agitation is unjust and stupid.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association last evening Mr. Horniman withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, expressing disapproval of the action of certain members of the Association who joined the Moderate Conference. In asking the permission of the Council to withdraw the motion Mr. Horniman said he did so in deference to certain considerations which had been placed before him by some of his friends. One was that it was understood that some of the gentlemen concerned were reconsidering their position in regard to the Congress, and another was that the Association was a body in which the two parties were both represented and in which they could meet and discuss and act together in regard to the matters on which they were agreed; and it was desirable that amity in the Association should be maintained as far as possible. The Council agreed to the withdrawal of the motion by 18 votes to 5.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

UNCERTAIN SITUATION.

CONFIDENCE OF LABOURITES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

The election in which twenty-one million voters poll to-morrow though described as the most momentous in modern times is characterised by a curious lack of excitement and almost apathy. This is notably the case as far as eight million new women voters are concerned whose verdict no political prophet ventures to forecast. That the Coalition will be victorious is a certainty. The only question is the size of the majority, estimates of which vary from 180 to 130 over all the parties, but it is asserted that the results of the canvass have made many candidates nervous regarding what were considered 'safe' seats, and at least two hundred seats are doubtful including the seats of prominent men like Mr. McKenna and Mr. Henderson and Ministers Macnamara, Eric Geddes, Stanley, Roberts, Barnes and Addison.

The Labourites are now more confident of securing more than the 130 seats which they counted upon. The Coalitionists concede Labour a minimum of eighty seats. The Coalition papers emphasise that the sole issue is whether the Government which organised for victory will be returned to make peace and organise the reconstruction to which the opposition press reports "Vote for free parliament, free trade and no conscription."

Mr. Lloyd George winds up his vigorous campaign by speaking at Lambeth to-day. Mrs. Lloyd George has been working her hardest, touring remote hamlets of Wales while Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law have been assisted by their daughters as speakers and canvassers.

Mr. Asquith yesterday travelled a hundred miles through East Fife addressing seven meetings. He was severely heckled.

ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTINO

MR. GEORGE TO PRESS FORWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

The "Evening Standard" is authorised to state that Mr. Lloyd George will press forward abolition of conscription in Great Britain, even if he is not successful in inducing the Continental Powers at the Peace Conference to do so.

MR. BONAR LAW.

TO RETIRE FROM CHANCELLORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law speaking at Glasgow foreshadowed his early retirement from the Chancellorship.

MR. CLYNES AND PEACE CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

Speaking at Nottingham, Mr. Clynes expressed his inability to confirm this statement that he was attending the Peace Conference.

RETURNING GERMAN TROOPS

"NOT A SINGLE REVOLUTIONARY TUNE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—The bands on the entry of the returning troops into Berlin played "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and other patriotic songs. There was not a single revolutionary tune. Officers and men were decorated with flowers. The stupendous crowd welcomed them as conquerors.

This was the keynote of the speech of Ebert who said they returned with heads erect unconquered. The building up of a new and stronger Germany depended upon them.

A sergeant replying repudiated Liebknecht, and added that the watchword of the troops was tranquillity.

PRESIDENT WILSON INVITED TO VISIT SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

BERNE.—The Federal Council has invited President Wilson to visit Switzerland.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTED AT BREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

The Havas Agency states: According to a telegram from Lisbon the George Washington passed within sight of Azores on Tuesday.

President Wilson will land at Brest at three o'clock on Friday afternoon.

FORMATION OF NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

REPORT AUTHORITATIVELY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

The report of the formation of a new Russian Government under Trepoff is authoritatively denied.

NORWEGIAN LEGATION LEAVE PETROGRAD.

DENMARK ABOUT TO BREAK OFF WITH BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

CHRISTIANIA.—The "Aftenposten" states that the Norwegian Legation has left Petrograd for Norway. It is probable that the Bolshevist representatives will be ordered to leave Norway shortly. It is also reported that Denmark is about to break off connection with the Bolshevist Russia.

NEW RESIDENCE FOR EX-KAISER

HOLLAND READY TO CONFER WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—According to the "Telegraaf" the Premier, in the course of his speech in the Second Chamber, declared that Holland was willing to confer with the Allies regarding the new place of residence for the ex-Kaiser.

EX-KAISERIN SERIOUSLY ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

THE HAGUE.—The ex-Kaiserin is seriously ill with heart trouble. A specialist is coming from Berlin.

17 MILLION FROM FRENCH INDIRECT TAXATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

French indirect taxation produced during November over 17 million pounds, an increase of three million pounds as compared with November of last year.

COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

As a result of the Conference in London between Mr. Lloyd George and the representatives of the cottonspinners, a basis for settlement of strike was reached.

FIFTY PER CENT INCREASE AWARDED TO LANCASHIRE WEAVERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

The Court of Arbitration awarded the Lancashire weavers a fifty per cent. increase on the standard piece price lists.

UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF PEOPLE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

The Havas Agency states: Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies M. Clemenceau said that though the people of Alsace-Lorraine has endured martyrdom for 48 years, their spirit had remained unconquerable. The French nation as a whole had emerged from the war determined to sacrifice merely material things for the spiritual.

FRENCH FLOTILLA GOING TO RHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

PARIS.—The French flotilla of gunboats and motorlaunches going to the Rhine will be divided into five groups.

SILVER MEDAL TO MERCANTILE MARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

The King has approved the grant of a silver medal to the Mercantile Marine for the war services.

"MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEETING"

BY

Jamnadas Dwarkadas

WILL APPEAR IN TO-MORROW'S

"SUNDAY CHRONICLE."

ALSO OTHER IMPORTANT STATEMENTS ABOUT THE

TRUTH OF THE MEETING.

RIOTS IN PRAGUE CONTINUE.

RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS FREELY USED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

A telegram from Prague says large mobs have plundered and wrecked shops at Aussig in Bohemia. Rioting continues in spite of all efforts of the police, civic guard and troops. Rifles and machineguns are being freely used and have caused many casualties.

RIOT IN METZ.

DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST OFFENDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

A message from Metz states that in the course of disturbances on December 7th, German shop windows were smashed and goods looted. French authorities are acting drastically against the offenders who include a number of Germans. Public use of the German language is prohibited after ten o'clock in the evening. The French colours must be saluted in accordance with the custom prevailing in France.

EX-GERMAN GENERAL OF BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG.

TO BE TRIED FOR SUMMARY EXECUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

PARIS.—A telegram from Coblenz says the German General von Tessny, the ex-military Governor of Belgian Luxembourg, has arrived in Metz and been imprisoned there It is stated that he will be charged with summary execution of 112 inhabitants of the town of Arlon in 1914.

GERMAN ROYAL REVENUES. FOR DECEMBER.

PAID TO PRINCES REMAINING IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the royal revenues for December were paid to all the princes and royal persons remaining in Germany.

320 MILLION FRANCS IN GOLD.

DEPOSITED IN BANK OF FRANCE FOR THE USE OF ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

The Havas Agency states: The 320 million francs worth of gold which the Germans received from the Russians in conformity with the Brest Litovsk treaty has actually reached Paris and has been deposited in the Bank of France for the joint use of the Allies.

INDIAN EDITORS.

MESSRS GHOSE AND IYENGAR SAIL FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

The two Indian Editors, Mr. Ghose and Mr. K. R. Iyengar sailed for India, via Colombo to-day.

HOLIDAY FOR ENGLISH PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 13.

The English papers will not be published either on the Christmas Day or the Boxing Day.

THE TOWN HALL FIASCO.

THE BHENDY BAZAR STAMPED.

AND OBLIGING STEWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me to correct a mistake in the account of the "Fiasco" meeting published in the "Chronicle" today.

It was not I, but my friend Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil who with Mr. L. R. Tairsee, had the privilege of bringing refreshments for the anti-Requisitionists in the Hall, because I was inside the Hall since the morning, and was one of the many there who could get no food or water for over six hours on account of the Spartan sense of "duty," of the Secretary Mr. H. P. Mody and his loyalty to the Requisitionist party, though he was not without his regrets for the situation.

It may interest your readers to know how I, though not a "Reserved Pass-holder" or a badged "Steward", was one of those who were escorted to the Hall by Mr. Vincent himself, in spite of your condemning the police for partiality. Early in the morning it seemed impossible to get admission in the Hall, though I had the proud privilege of actually shaking hands with my friends Mr. Barodawalla and Mr. Vasantrao Dabholker in the very presence of the Police Commissioner. After having tried in vain to go even near the Town Hall steps, I saw a party about two hundred of the Bhendy Bazar type coming out of the Town Hall garden gate on the Mint side, and I and a friend of mine decided to share the "equal chance" with these "citizens of Bombay" to enter the Hall. Mr. Vincent led the way and we were safely landed on the steps inside the "Enclosure." Our party (except myself and my friend) admiring all the while the appreciative and reassuring smiles of the Sab, as our companions seemed to be accustomed to quite a different reception on other occasions.

There however a difficulty arose. There were some "Mahomedan Stewards" on the steps one of whom claimed some of our party as "Apne vala ither Aav" and the assortment began. Not being sure which side would claim us, we made bold to walk straight to the door. My friend was in European costume with a tilted hat like the Parsi Sab-log while I was in my Topee and must have passed for "Jamestji Des kaka." Not being "challenged" we entered the Hall and to ensure our stay they my smart looking "sab-companion" inquired from one of the Parsi "stewards" if "our men had come in all right." The "Steward" replied with a smile "O! yes" and pointed to the front wing packed with Dandi Bag Jamat and the Gosain Mitha recruits lining the Hall in the rear. When asked if "the Samavalas" were also there the Steward said "Some have managed to come in but we are all right."

I shall also tell you how the "scuffle" mentioned by you originated at about 12 noon. A Hindu youth rose from his seat and protested against the batches of Mahomedans and Parsees being admitted in the Hall every ten minutes after the Secretary Mr. H. P. Mody had solemnly assured us that as the Hall was "full," the door-keeper had strict instructions not to open the doors to any one from outside. A Parsi "Steward" (whose name I was told was Jamshedji—A Resham broker) rushed at him with a cry of "madar—" When I remonstrated with him for his behaviour he shouted at me and turned towards me with a threat, but was checked by Mr. Faridun and some other Parsi gentleman who seemed to know me. In the meantime the scuffle had commenced and this "steward" joined the rest of his party. For a few minutes empty chairs were dancing in the air and we saw two Hindus bleeding profusely. I and a couple of my friends narrowly escaped the chairs, and we took shelter on the "Reserved" platform where the "Stewards" who did not participate in the free fight had also gathered and one of us remarked to the "Preservers of order" that the Willingdon Memorial was being written with the blood of the Citizens of Bombay. After the shining little star of the Civic Fathers had declined to take the "responsibility" of one of us being re-admitted, who proposed to go out and bring food and water for the starving mass of anti-Requisitionists including Mr. Jinnah and others, he himself left the Hall, and some envying Home Rulers suggested that he had gone to share the *biryani* that was being served out in the rear of the Town Hall compound while others thought he had gone for his lunch elsewhere. We thought he had gone simply on "duty," but afterwards he assured us that he had only gone for a shave. Perhaps as the meeting-time was approaching he would not like to receive unshaven, the ladies who were expected to come and occupy the first dozen rows of sofas "Reserved for Ladies."

But Good Heavens! our chivalrous little Secretary affected dismay when the side door opened, from which instead of fair faces and sweet voices to join the chorus of the "Memorial song," there emerged a battalion of bearded Pathans in tight peherens and Zurri-ka-topee claiming reception, some of whom stood waiting for their seats in the front row where Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas and Horniman were seated.

Sir, I am afraid I am encroaching too much upon your space and I must stop here. For to narrate all the incidents of this memorable memorial meeting will fill columns.

But I must add for the glorification of the Pro-memorialists that this meeting with its manifold incidents is a memorial by itself, more lasting and edifying than any that the combined wealth and oratory of the title-holders and the aspirants to it can ever produce.—Yours, etc.,

M. KAMDAR,

Bombay, Dec. 12.

DISCIPLINE AND RESTRAINT

A WARM TRIBUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Allow me to pay a tribute to the orderliness and the sense of discipline evinced yesterday by the citizens who had collected outside the Town Hall to obtain admittance into the Hall and to record their protest against the proposed memorial. At about 3-30 p.m. these people who were waiting outside the Hall since the morning got impatient and exasperated at the manner in which the police were handling them. Between two or three thousands of such people sent a deputation to us who were then in charge of the office of the Counter-Requisitions' Committee. The deputation complained to us that they were insulted and beaten back by the police. The members of the deputation expressed their regret that Mahatma Gandhiji was not there to lead them up to the steps of the Town Hall, and if need be to passively resist what they considered an unlawful act of the police authorities.

They also asked for orders to go and occupy the unoccupied portion of the steps of the Hall and to passively resist if need be any violence of the police or the *Navaganis* and weavers who were posted on the steps of the Town Hall by the men who ran yesterday's show.

Notwithstanding their insistence, we declined to give the orders. We were glad to see that the orders were loyally obeyed.

We must take this public opportunity to appreciate the courage and public spirit of these gentlemen and to thank them for the loyal manner in which they obeyed what could be nothing more than mere advice.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.
MANGALDAS M. PAKVASA.
CHHOTUBHAI A. VAKIL.

Bom Dec. 12.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS TO MR. JINNAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Every honest and patriotic Indian is rejoicing at the victory of public opinion of Bombay over toadyism and sycophancy. So far as this city is concerned, sycophants and flatterers are doomed, from the 11th December. The credit of this is mainly due to the magnificent leadership of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, to whom the public really owe a memorial. I, therefore, suggest that a public meeting of the real citizens of Bombay be held at the earliest date to vote an address to Mr. Jinnah; and that a purse be presented to him on that occasion as a tribute of the love and respect that we, the public, bear to this true leader of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

KAB.

Dec. 13.

A BOOK AS MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The huge Town Hall meeting has come and gone. There is no doubt that its miserable fate has taught a lesson to these pretentious "citizens of Bombay," and they are not likely to forget the lesson. Evidently the Sheriff and Mr. Vincent had to be taught by the true citizens of this city that the Town Hall is the sacred temple of the public of Bombay, and not the private parlour of either the Sheriff or any one else. The doors of the Town Hall have got to be closed and opened by the *citizens* of Bombay.

In regard to the proposed memorial to the Governor I beg to offer a suggestion. It would be a very good idea to publish in book-form all the letters that appeared in your paper on this subject, all the correspondence between the Sheriff and the anti-requisitionists, all the editorial articles, Mr. Horniman's indictment, the report of meetings, and the full report of the huge Town Hall Bungle. This book would remain in the history of Indian freedom and particularly in the history of this Presidency to guide the footsteps of rising generations and it would also serve as an everlasting memorial to the Governor. If the Governor wishes to perpetuate his memory, he deserves no other memorial than one of the nature suggested above. Sir N. Chandavarkar, the master-panegyrist of the city, may perhaps consent to write a foreword to the proposed book if he is allowed an opportunity to enlarge on the subject of eternal veritics and the Wordsworthian theory of political integrity.—Yours, etc.,

CONRAD BLAGDON.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

SIR NARAYEN AND STUDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I read with great interest the proceedings of the Congress Committee and was glad that Sir Narayan was at last ousted from the position which he does not deserve, if for nothing else, but for his habitual indifference to public opinion and public sentiment.

Apart from the principles for which the Town Hall meeting was held, the treatment and the gross attitude displayed by the Police and Military to the public, was, it seems, relished by those veterans or platformites, deserves condemnation of a sort that would make them repent their attitude.

For this reason and others, I and a number of my friends wish that a movement be set on foot for calling a general meeting of the "Students' Brotherhood" in order that the members may express their want of confidence in Sir Narayan and dislodge him from the Brotherhood.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER.

Dec. 12.

(Continued on page 10.)

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

Industrial Development and the Labour Problem.

The most outstanding characteristic of Indian factory labour is its relative inefficiency, compared with labour in the West, notwithstanding its lower wages. The causes of this low efficiency and consequent loss of productivity are remediable and preventable as they are mainly due to the low standard of comfort, want of education, long hours, bad housing, and unhealthy and insanitary conditions. Welfare work is almost non-existent. The improvement in public health and a rise in the standard of comfort, the Commissioners say (page 179 of the Report of the Industrial Commission) "can only be attained by education, improved housing, and a general policy of betterment, in which an organisation for the care of public health must play a prominent part. If the children of workers are provided with education, under tolerable conditions of life, a new generation of workers will grow up, who will learn to regard mill work as their fixed occupation. Better housing is a most urgent necessity, especially in the large congested industrial cities. Facilities for healthy amusement, shorter hours of work, and other measures for economic betterment, such as cheap shops for sale of necessary articles, are almost equally important. The conditions under which industrial operatives live and work in this country ought, if efficiency be aimed at, to approximate as nearly as circumstances permit, to those of temperate climates. Continuous factory work in the tropics is, at certain seasons of the year, far more trying than similar work in northern countries. The needs of domestic sanitation in large towns are more pressing. The problem not only on moral grounds, but also for economic reasons, must be solved with the least avoidable delay, if the existing and future industries of India are to hold their own against the ever-growing competition, which will be still fiercer after the war. No industrial edifice can be permanent, which is built on such unsound foundations as those afforded by Indian labour under its present conditions. . . . On the other hand, the margin which the efficiency of the Indian mill-hand leaves for improvement is so great that, if the problem be successfully solved, the advantages to Indian industry should be very marked."

Improvement of Public Health

The most important of the problems connected with the betterment of Indian labour generally, and factory labour especially, is that of the improvement of public health. The Commissioners are of opinion that the effect of preventible disease on industrial labour is great, that existing evils are widespread and can only be dealt with by an equally widespread organisation. They refer to an able note prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Major Norman White, where the lines on which an organisation for the care of public health are indicated, Appendix I, but do not submit any specific recommendations on the subject though they admit that with proper organisation for the care of [illegible] health, the efficiency of [illegible] could be definitely and substantially increased, and the conditions under which industrial labour lives in this country can be made far more healthy, and attractive.

Major Norman White, in his able and admirable note, presents the case for a Public Health organisation, in a convincing and comprehensive manner. He calls attention to the well-known but commonly neglected fact that notwithstanding the perfection of labour-saving devices in this age of machinery, the human being remains the most important machine in the production of wealth, and says that while public health with its two main functions of preventing disease and increasing the welfare of the individual, is of fundamental importance in the industrial development of any country, the subject is of greater importance to us as in this country where labour is less organised and where the prevalence of parasitic infections and serious epidemic disease is excessive, and where climatic conditions and environment are extremely unfavourable, the neglect of public health brings an immediate and striking punishment:—

"In spite of this, the subject of industrial hygiene has received remarkably little attention in India until quite recent times, and to-day its importance is not fully recognised in any part of the country. The main cause of this neglect of so important a matter would appear due to the fact that labour in India has been in the past both plentiful and cheap; moreover, the introduction of public health reform in India has ever been attended with peculiar difficulties, difficulties which dictated a policy of *laissez faire*, incompatible with progress."

As malaria is almost everywhere prevalent in the labour-recruiting centres, and as it plays an overwhelming part in the morbidity of the people a strong campaign for its eradication is necessary. Malaria and hook-worm infection are not incompatible with a certain amount of agricultural work In the rural areas where the ryot lives an outdoor life. But the liability to disease is increased in the large industrial centres, where the operatives work and are housed in unhealthy and insanitary conditions which impair the vitality of the workers.

Malaria, Hook-Worm Infection, and Tuberculosis.

The main plank in the programme for the improvement of public health administration in India should be the control and eradication of the communicable diseases. The three diseases that affect the efficiency of labour are malaria, hook-worm disease, and tuberculosis. Malaria, and hook-worm infection, the two most potent causes of inefficiency, are almost universally prevalent in India, and exercise their malign influence from

"earliest childhood and seriously interfere with bodily and mental growth and deve-

Continued on Page 10.

OVERSEAS' AEROPLANE.

ARRIVAL IN DELHI.

ENTHUSIASTIC SPECTATORS

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The overseas aeroplane completed its journey this afternoon, when it alighted on the landing stage prepared for it in the new cantonments, Delhi. At about a quarter to three Colonel Tennent, Commandant, Royal Air Force, India, went up from new cantonments in a small biplane accompanied by General Rose, Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops. He rose quickly into the air and put General Rose through his first experience of aeroplane manœuvring by looping the loop at quite a low elevation to the great interest of the spectators. The machine then flew away eastward, and at a few minutes past three the big aeroplane appeared. Both the machines then steering in a north-easterly direction executed a circular flight over Delhi City and the Civil lines and at three twenty the two returned and made direct tracks for Raisina, the little machine flying over and in front of the big one. They both came along most wonderfully steadily and smoothly and both flew over the assembled crowds. The little machine then flew towards the hangar, looping the loop two or three times to the intense excitement of the spectators. The big machine then made a faultless descent striking the ground quite quietly and taxiing along slowly towards the spectators. It was only then that the enormous size of the machine was fully appreciated. Its gigantic planes have a span of over 100 feet. On either side of the body, are the engines and the propellers. Loud cheers greeted the travellers as they came to rest. The spectators, including the C-in-C the Hon. Lady Munro, the members of the Government of India and a very large contingent of the Army Head Quarters hurried forward to view the immense machine. General Salmond, General Borton and Captain Ross Smith looked none the worse for their long journey.

ACCOUNT OF FLIGHT.

The weather was perfect here and General Salmond says that the flight was in every way most successful. They started off from Egypt to do inspection in Mesopotamia and after halting at Damascus the party reached Baghdad and carried out their work of inspection. They then started on their journey to India and their successful progress and safe arrival have proved conclusively the feasibility of the tour. The time in which it can be accomplished depends entirely on the arrangements which are made for the rapid progression of the machines. The party appear to have had no very exciting incidents. The people at places like Baghdad who had seen aeroplanes before were interested only in the superior size of the present machine but down the north side of the Persian Gulf at Bushire, Lingeh, Sar, etc. The appearance of the machine created a good deal of apprehension, the inhabitants were much impressed [illegible] fact that now that the war is over Great Britain has these immensely powerful machine to travel by air to any part of the world. It may interest the public to know that the petrol consumption of the machines is 40 gallons an hour equal to about 70 miles, so that the provision of fuel for a long flight is no light matter.

I. D. F. AND WAR WORK.

AN ABANDONED BILL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

A press communique states:—During the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill was introduced by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to provide that certain persons liable to military service under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 should be liable to perform war work. The Bill was referred in the first instance to Local Governments and administrations for expression of opinion with a view to its consideration in the Council during the coming session. In view, however, of the altered conditions consequent on the cessation of hostilities, it has now been decided that the Bill shall not be proceeded with. In this connection it has been decided also to cancel rule 24B of the Defence of India Rules which required a member of the Indian Defence Force to obtain permission of Government before relinquishing war work.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

NO FURTHER COMPULSORY PERIODICAL TRAINING.

The following is published:

Reference India Army Order (Special) No. 10-S. dated 19th April, 1918.* His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief taking into consideration the useful service loyally rendered by all ranks of the Indian Defence Force, is pleased to direct that for the remainder of the training year no further compulsory periodical training shall be demanded or any British Unit, or detachment, of the Indian Defence Force, not embodied for general service, beyond the completion in every case of the Annual Course of Musketry for recruits and trained soldiers, where this still remains to be done.

Attendance at camp will be voluntary.

All training for the Indian Branch, Indian Defence Force is also suspended.

The Government of Madras have issued an order dissolving the provincial Recruiting Board, orders having been received from the Adjutant General that special recruiting [illegible] are no longer needed.

TOWN HALL FIASCO.

(Continued from page 9.)

SPONTANEOUS CHEERING TO LORD WILLINGDON !

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that under instructions from the Municipal Schools Committee (or its Secretary?) all the Municipal and aided schools in the city are to be closed on Monday the 16th instant, the occasion being Lord Willingdon's departure from Bombay. All the boys and girls have been instructed to be present in their respective schools before 1 p.m. on that day and are to be taken out in charge of their teachers to line the route of the retiring Governor's retreat from the City. I have come to learn that the children have been instructed "to cheer" and "Hurrah" Lord Willingdon as he drives to Apollo Bunder before embarkation. The children are to be out between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. without food or drink and stay out lining the road until they have lustily cheered and hurrahed Lord Willingdon, until perhaps their throats become hoarse with shouting. This is, I believe, the "spontaneous cheering" on which the panegyrist-in-chief of Pedder Road *alias* Sir Eternal Verity built up a grand theme at the Famine meeting in the Town Hall. Is Lord Willingdon's popularity so great that school boys and girls are forcibly to be marshalled along the route to cheer him? I hope Lord Willingdon, as a sensible and sensitive individual, will realise the folly and the stupidity of such got-up cheering and will ask his over-zealous friends to desist from over-officiousness of this character. It is also the duty of all self-respecting parents and guardians in the City not to send their children to school on Monday and to tell the teachers concerned to behave themselves as teachers and not prostitute their sacred calling by lending themselves to buffoonery of this kind.

—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

A PARSI CLIQUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was ashamed to mark the exultation with which a Parsi paper announced this morning that among the brave band of Home Rulers who effected an entry in the Town Hall there was only one Parsi, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji. I take off my hat to the gallant doctor for saving the community from a lasting disgrace and for keeping up the traditions of stern independence and service set up by his late brother.

The Parsi papers, which have, before this, often betrayed the confidence and interests of the community to satisfy their personal spite, are out once again to excite the community against the Home Rule League by fanning the flame of secterian jealousy and hatred. These papers, which have fostered a spirit of privilege and patronage among the Philistines of the community, a privilege based upon a fancied superiority over other communities and patronage on a supposed differential treatment meted out by Government to Parsis, are out to prove that any associations with H. R. L. will be disastrous to the Parsis. They believe, like Dame Partington, that with a lac of people in the vast population in the country, they can, by their opposition, postpone, even by an hour, the advent of Home Rule. There is a class among the Parsis, who believe that as far as the Indian communities are concerned, they are the lords of creation and to speak of them in the same breath as the other communities is an unpardonable heresy. This class flourishes in Parsi social clubs and from a belief in superiority in cricket has come to believe in a superiority in everything else. To this false sense of superiority and security is due the falling off of the Parsis in all departments of public life. For the same reason, whenever a specimen of this variety is found even among the learned professions—and fortunately he is rare—he tries to support his opposition to the H. R. L. and other cognate bodies by a flow of vituperation interspersed by a wealth of platitudinous generalities and illustrations from historical primers which bear as little resemblance to facts as his arguments bear to logical reasoning. His claims to culture or superiority are often mythical.

Another reason for their factious opposition to the H. R. L. is the resentment felt by many sentimental Parsis against one of its leaders because of the heinous offence of having taken a Parsi lady as his spouse, a feeling which is constantly fed by these papers. The lamentable exhibition which some misguided Parsi youths made in yesterday's meeting was due to the same cause and not to any appreciation of the political situation.

But let the community beware of the papers, which in their fury refused to acknowledge the claim to the gratitude of the community of the most brilliant Parsi of his generation. The same paper which refused to accept the validity of the meeting held on the steps of the Town Hall to honor the memory of Sir Pherozeshah now wants us to believe that yesterday's meeting which dispersed within four minutes of its commencement, where no votes were taken, no speeches made and no honest work done, was a meeting of citizens, where all resolutions were duly proposed voted and carried.

The time has now come for Parsis seriously and dispassionately, to think over their position in Indian politics, to shake off their apathy and join whole-heartedly in the work of the good of the country of their birth. But to look to these papers for any honest or sound leading in any matter—much less in politics—would be madness.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

Dec. 12.

TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

CHIKODI H. R. LEAGUE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The President, Chikodi Home Rule League, wires on December 13:—

"The Chikodi Home Rule League congratulates the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas and others upon their firm stand against Lord Willingdon Memorial movement and hails the triumph of democracy."

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Continued from Page 9.

lopment; both by undermining the constitution, render the body more prone to infection with other disease. Directly and indirectly they are responsible for an enormous mortality bill. Tuberculosis has been included because of the special risks, with regard to spread of infection, entailed by large aggregations of labour in any but the best hygenic surroundings. In India a low degree of prevalence of these three diseases indicates a satisfactory environment and a high level of personal hygiene. The three diseases together can, in fact, be used as a reliable gauge of the sanitary and health conditions of any Indian community."

The eradication of hook-worm infection, from Indian industrial forces says the Major, is certain to be followed by an appreciable increase in general efficiency, consequent upon improved general health and the lessened incidence of other diseases, chiefly those of an intestinal nature. Treatment with vermifuges, and general medication with thymol are recommended; and American experience with regard to the Manilla jail and the handling of the Assam jail population are cited as cases in point.

A Ministry of Public Health and District Organisations.

The establishment of a real health organisation in every district is recommended by the Major, in this note. This is a sound suggestion that should be immediately carried out as well as the suggestion that we made in these columns (November 2, 1918) for the formation of a Ministry of Public Health for all India to take in hand the urgent question of the improvement of the health and strength of the Indian population with special reference to the abnormally high Indian death rate, the terrible infantile mortality, insanitary conditions, lack of hospital facilities on an adequate scale, and allied evils.

The unnatural Sex Ratio in Cities and other Evils.

The unnatural sex ratio is another great evil that is prevalent in the big cities and industrial centres. This leads to not only economic troubles but also grave sociological abnormalities. In Calcutta there are 365,000 males and only 131,000 females between the ages of 15 and 40; in Bombay there are 418,000 males and only 187,000 females between the ages of 15 and 40; in Rangoon the corresponding figures are 138,000 males and 42,000 females; in Lahore 78,000 males and 36,000 females; and in Cawnpore 52,000 males and 34,000 females. While a certain disparity may be regarded as unavoidable, the startling disproportion in the case of Calcutta and Bombay is a grave social and economic danger that demands serious and urgent attention.

Among other matters mentioned in this note are the village type of house significant of a high degree of rat infestation, the connection between the conveyance of foodstuffs and plague, and the spread of communicable diseases attendant upon the rapid expansion of communications. The note ends thus "A large part of the relative inefficiency of Indian labour is due to removable pathological causes. The war has taught us that freedom from disease can be secured in spite of the most adverse environment, if the sanitarian be given a free hand. For economic and still more for philanthropic reasons, 'Public Health' must come into its own."

Education of Factory Children and Compulsion.

The education of factory children is a crying need, which is recognised by the Commissioners who recommend the speedy introduction of compulsory education in industrial areas applicable to all classes of children, by the State and local authorities, as, in their opinion, it would be unfair and unjust to impose upon employers this duty. The question whether the employment of children in factories would interfere, under a system of compulsion, with their education is left unanswered as the Commissioners are satisfied with section 11 of the Act passed by the Bombay Legislative Council empowering Municipalities (other than that of Bombay) to declare the education of children between the ages of 6 and 11 compulsory, subject to certain safeguards, and to meet the necessary expenditure, which leaves it to be decided, in the first place by the school committee and in the next by the magistrate before whom a case is brought.

Housing Industrial Labour in Bombay and other cities.

While the problem of housing industrial labour has to be solved in almost all manufacturing centres, the matter is of the most pressing and aggravated character in Bombay. In spite of many proposals for dealing with congestion and proper housing of labour in Bombay, no practical steps have so far been taken, and, the Commissioners urge, special measures are obviously needed.

The recommendations of the Commissioners regarding the compulsory acquisition of land by the Government on behalf of employers for the housing of labour and the acquisition of land at the cost of Government or local authorities for leasing at easy rates to employers for the erection of industrial dwellings are not sound. While it is necessary that Government should be armed with powers for the compulsory acquisition of land for industrial purposes, the authorities should not use these powers on behalf of employers or to lease land to them as such a step would be regarded by the operatives as unduly assisting the employers. In all cases where the employers have neglected to provide accommodation for their labour, adequately, satisfactorily, and cheaply, the Government or the local authorities should take in hand the erection of suitable dwellings in selected localities without any reference to the employers at all as thus the suspicions of labour would be averted and employers would not be in a position to use unfair pressure on their operatives. As the Bombay Municipality is a landlord and millowner-ridden body and as it has so long scandalously neglected this question, it is useless to expect this body to move. Satisfactory and speedy results could only be attained by Government taking a lead in the matter.

Site for Future Extension, Railway workshops and Electrification.

The single story line is preferable to the three or four-storyed chawl and single storey, or at the most double-storey buildings with courtyards, and double-room units with ample space round the buildings are the proper structures that should be erected instead of the abominable sky-scrapers with one room tenements, dark, insanitary, and filthy.

The north-east of Bombay island and the south-east of Salsette island should be regarded as the site for new factories and for all the industrial settlements. In this area, proper steps should be taken to ensure the development of the settlement on sanitary lines.

The location of the main workshops of two railways in the city of Bombay is rightly condemned. This should not be allowed to continue, and the railway companies should be induced, in their own interests and of the public, to locate their new workshops away from the city and outside the industrial area above recommended, and provide accommodation for their labour close by. Suitable housing for their workmen should be provided by Government departments and public bodies in the norther industrial area.

Improvement of means of communications, especially the eletrification of the suburban railways and extension of the tramway system, should be effected for the creation of an industrial suburb and relief of the congestion inside the city.

The recommendation of the Commissioners regarding the working out of a programme of construction and management to accommodate the employees of industries located in the city, by public agency is sound, but their proposal that the financing should be mostly done by local authorities with taxation of employers as a supplementary and minor feature is reactionary, as the proper persons who should bear the entire burden of such taxation are the employers

Factory Hours and Welfare Work.

According to the provisions of the Indian Factory Act, twelve hours are regarded as the maximum permissible for factory work. The question whether shorter hours should be or could be recommended is not answered by the Commissioners who leave the matter for further enquiry though foreign experience of shorter hours increasing production and efficiency of labour with all the attendant advantages is cited. This non-committal advocacy of the *status quo* cannot be accepted by the public or the workers, and the question of a shorter working day should be decided in the interests of the public and the workers in a fair and beneficial manner and not in the interests of the short-sighted employers. A twelve hour working day is unsatisfactory alike in the interest of increased production and the improvement of labour. It does not allow time for the workmen for education or recreation, nor is it conducive to good health. Considering the great part played by the efficiency of labour on manufacturing progress, quantitatively and qualitatively, a shorter working day is a reform that cannot be shirked in the best interests of the country. It is bare justice that a ten-hour working day should be introduced.

It is notorious that so far the standpoint of the capitalist has received too much attention, and that measures for the welfare of operatives have been scandalously neglected. No useful purpose can be served by the employers appealing to discarded mid-Victorian notions of non-interference and drift. The wrong kind of industrial development that looks only to dividends and commissions is a curse to any country and should not be tolerated. So far, employers who should bear the burden have neither undertaken any measures nor realised their responsibilities. If the relations between capital and labour are to continue amicable and if the class conflicts of the West are to be avoided with their bitterness and savagery, a better policy should prevail. It is very much to be regretted that a leading Indian industrial firm, which has practically done nothing in India in the way of welfare work, and which has made its fortunes in this country, should have founded a department in the University of London for the conduct of welfare work and research in connection with the betterment of the English working classes, whereas no such foundation has been established in this country.

General welfare work such as the provision of recreation facilities, medical attendance, instruction, relief of indebtedness, provision of benefit funds, compensation for injuries, care of children, avoidance of intemperance, provision of libraries, reading rooms and amusements, cannot be left to the sweet will of the employers, as the Commissioners recommend, but should be made obligatory on the part of the employers by the Government or should be undertaken by State agency at the expense of the employers by means of a special tax.

Government purchase of Stores in India and the India Office Establishment.

The policy of Government with regard to the purchase of stores in India has been adverse to the development of Indian industries, as a considerable proportion of the stores have been purchased in England through the Indian Office Stores Department. The Commissioners say that they found numerous instances in which articles were ordered from England, which could have been supplied by Indian manufacturers equally well both in respect of price and quality, if the latter could have relied on an established Government practice of local purchase. The unnecessary diversity of orders for the same class of articles could be easily avoided by the adoption of standard patterns which would reduce the number of individual heads, and render it profitable to erect special plant in India if necessary.

To give encouragement to Indian industries, all indents for Government and railway stores, the Commissioners say, should be met, as far as is practicable, in India; and the creation of an organisation for the purchase and inspection of stores is recommended, with the head-quarters of the Controller-General of Stores at Calcutta. The main idea of this recommendation is sound and it should be adopted with some modification with regard to the machinery proposed. The Stores Department of the India Office should be abolished.

Railway Rates and Indian Industries.

The disastrous effects of the railway rates quoted by the Indian railways on traffic moving to and from the ports and inland on Indian industries are recognised by the Commissioners who say that an artificial and unjustifiable stimulation of raw produce for export and imported manufactured articles to and from the ports respectively has been fostered by the rate policy of the principal Indian railways. The Commissioners say:—

"The history of rate fixation reveals a desire to divert traffic from one port to another, rather than a careful examination of the effect which the rate imposed would have on the total cost of conveying the goods to the ports. As an example of unique reduction of rates on exports, we would quote the case of hides. . . . The grant of port rates nearly 50 per cent. less than the internal rates has certainly discouraged Indian tanning, and aided certain foreign industrialists to obtain a hold on a class of raw material of which India possesses a partial monopoly."

The general principle enunciated by the Commissioners is that internal traffic, especially in the case of raw materials conveyed to, and manufactured materials conveyed from, manufacturing centres, should be rated on an equality with traffic of the same class and over similar distances to and from the ports. The reconsideration of the existing low rates to and from the ports is urged though in rather a halting manner. A re-examination of the policy of railway rates is advocated by a special body as railway economics is the weak point of all the Commissioners.

Competition between the rival railway systems that has led to the creation of many inequalities is condemned. 'Block' and unjustifiable 'terminal' charges are to be abolished and the distance travelled over more lines than one should be taken as the basis for 'scale' rates in through traffic. The unduly low rates on imported articles moving from the ports to inland distributing centres should be raised, but the lowest rates should be quoted for machinery and stores imported for industrial use.

Several other matters connected with the rate problem are not considered and these are left for examination by a special body. We propose to deal with these when we discuss railway problems from a wider standpoint than their industrial aspect, later on.

The suggested addition of a commercial member to the Railway Board is a mischievous proposal that should be rejected. A reorganisation of the Railway Department is long overdue, and when this question is considered the rate problem should be kept in view and a suitable machinery as part of the Railway Department should be provided to tackle the rate, classification and allied matters.

The important problem of water transport receives scanty treatment as the matter is dismissed in two paragraphs as meriting the early consideration of the Government. No definite opinion is expressed on the proposal to establish a Waterways Trust at Calcutta.

Industrial Banks and Financial Facilities.

The lack of banking institutions throughout the greater part of the country and the defective organisation of credit, general and industrial, stand in the way of Indian industrial progress. The very small number of commercial banks, their anti-Indian policy, the absence of a central institution, and other causes, make it impossible to release even a small portion of the resources of commercial banks for industrial purposes. Besides the very nature of industrial credit with long-term loans and assets locked up in an un-liquid form calls for a special class of institutions to furnish industrial credit. In the case of countries like England, where commerce and commercial credit were highly developed and industries were evolved gradually, special institutions are not necessary. In the case of countries like Germany, where industries were developed along with commerce and by means of commercial banks the special needs of industries were met by the industrial activities and departments of the great banks. In the case of countries like Japan, special industrial banks, central and local, as well as commercial and agricultural banks, central and local, have been established. In India, a rapid and extensive development of banking institutions, commercial, industrial and agricultural, is of the utmost importance.

That industrial banks are needed, is recognised by the Commissioners, who recommend the appointment of a special committee to consider the methods of providing banking facilities for the initial and current finance of industries, the class of institutions that should be established, and the nature of Government connection or control.

To meet immediate requirements until the establishment of a network of industrial banks, the Commissioners recommend as an interim measure, the grant of a Government guarantee by which banks could lend money to applicants after an examination by the industrial department. In a few cases, where such a policy may be found unsuitable, direct financial aid such as guarantees of dividends, loans of money, undertakings to purchase output, or contributions to share capital, subject to safeguards, is advocated. The conditions should provide opportunities for small investors and the encouragement of Indian participation. Assistance to cottage industries should take the form of direct loans by the Government, or financing the purchase of plant on the hire-purchase system.

Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries.

To discharge the various activities which a steady and systematic policy of active Government intervention in industrial affairs involves, the immediate establishment of imperial and provincial departments of Industries is urged, by the Commissioners, with scientific and technical services attached thereto. The imperial department is to be presided over by a separate member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, distinct from the present Commerce Department, assisted by a Board of 3 members drawing a salary of Rs. 4,000 a month each, and a Secretary on Rs. 3,000 a month. The Member and the Board are to reside at Delhi.

The Industrial Service is to be an imperial service, from which officers would be placed on provincial duty under the administrative control of the provincial governments. The initial salary of recruits would be Rs. 450 a month, and a two-year probation is necessary. The pay of industrial engineers is to be incremental, starting at Rs. 300 a month on confirmation and rising by stages of Rs. 50 a year to Rs. 1,500 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 1,250, the more highly paid posts to be filled by selection. Officers of the service are to be recruited, as far as possible, in India.

The provincial departments of industries are to consist of directors on a salary of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 in the major provinces and Rs. 2,000 in the minor, deputy directors in the larger provinces on Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, an advisory non-official board of 6 to 12 members, industrial engineers, chemists, mainly analytical, on Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, and circle officers on Rs. 200 to Rs. 700. Excepting the senior industrial engineers and chemists, the other scientific and technical officers are to be provincial.

A fully equipped provincial industrial department would consist of a director, a deputy director, industrial engineers, principals of colleges, factory and electric inspectors, professors in technical colleges and schools, circle officers, industrial experts, assistant mechanical engineers, erecting and maintenance supervisors, special experts for tanning, glass, silk, dyes, oils, metal-working, pottery, ceramics and electro-plating.

Estimate of costs.

The total annual recurring expenditure is estimated at a crore and 24 lakhs of rupees of which Rs. 25 lakhs are imperial and Rs. 99 lakhs are provincial. The total capital expenditure is placed at Rs. 2 crores and 16 lakhs.

The main items of imperial recurring annual expenditure are:—

1. Department of Industries with 1 member, a member of the Board, one Secretary, 3 Assistant Secretaries, one Registrar, 3 Assistant Superintendents, with clerical staff, allowances and contingencies ..... 5½ lakhs.
2. Stores establishment with a Controller-General on Rs. 3,000, 4 Deputy Controllers on Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,750 each, 7 Assistant Controllers on Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000, 6 Inspectors, 20 Assistant Inspectors, travelling allowance, etc. ... 8½ lakhs.
3. Central Chemical Laboratory, with one chief chemist on Rs. 3,000, and 8 chemists on Rs. 1,000 ..... 5 lakhs.
4. Hydrographic Survey ..... 3 lakhs.
5. Research and Demonstration factories ..... 1 lakh.

The main items in the provincial annual recurring expenditure are:—

1. Administration and Control ..... 13¾ lakhs.
2. Technical and Industrial Education ..... 35 lakhs.
3. Experiments and Demonstrations ..... 6½ lakhs.
4. Grant of Loans, Supervision and Inspection of Rural Industries...12¾ lakhs

Capital Expenditures—Main Items.

The main items of capital expenditure recommended are:—

1. Industrial schools, provincial, for 15,000 pupils ..... 55 lakhs
2. Technological Institutes ... 47 lakhs
3. Training of mechanical engineers in schools for 200 apprentices ... 40 lakhs
4. Workshops and Laboratories attached to Directors' Offices ..... 8 lakhs
5. Imperial Engineering College, enhanced ..... 30 lakhs
6. Central Chemical Institute ..... 20 lakhs
7. Metallurgical Institute ... 16 lakhs

OUR RETURNING HEROES.

TO BE ENTERTAINED.

LADY WILLINGDON'S APPEAL.

To the Women of the Bombay Presidency.

I am sure that you all wish to show your gratitude to the British and Indian Troops on their departure from or return to Bombay.

A Committee of men, Military and Civil has been appointed to undertake the work of welcome and farewell and their preparations are, so far as possible, complete—I say, so far as possible because they require for their completion the help of the women of Bombay.

Your presence will complete the arrangements. The work to be done is to serve out refreshments and souvenirs to Officers and men, to talk to them and to show them the gratitude of the women of Bombay for all they have done for the Empire and for us.

I want workers, for the work will extend over a period of at least twelve months and I want women who will not grudge a little inconvenience, a little waste of time, as although in every case as long notice as possible will be given, ships and trains are not always punctual and delays may at times occur. I would add that a waiting room for ladies has been arranged at the docks where light refreshments can be served.

Will all of you, of all communities, who are prepared to help, send in your names and addresses (also telephone numbers if you are on the telephone) to the Embarkation Commandant, Vice-President Demobilisation Reception Committee, at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

Women of the Bombay Presidency, this is, I fear, the last appeal that I shall make to you. You have never failed to respond, and I know that you will nit fail now in a duty of love, to those who have fought for us many of whom have been wounded for us, and to whom our hearts go out in true gratitude.

(Sd.) MARIE WILLINGDON.

Government House,
Bombay.

RECENT CALCUTTA RIOTS

NON-OFFICIAL COMMISSION

4TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Reproduced from the "A. B. Patrika.")

The following is in continuation of the report of the proceedings of the Non-Official Commission, which met on Saturday, the 7th instant, to enquire into the recent Calcutta riots:—

MD. YUSUF.

The next witness examined was Muhammad Yusuf. In course of his evidence the witness said that he was an umbrella maker and employed in the service of Nafarchand Atal. He was about 18 or 19 years old.

Continuing the witness said that pellets struck him at the back of his head on Monday in Jackeria Street at about 2 p.m. or 2-30 p.m.

Mr. Rahaman: How did you get it?—I heard of disturbances and went to see it. There was a large crowd in Jackeria Street at some little distance from the Ahmmed Building. I saw the Moulana Saheb (Kalami) lying unconscious and lots of people were sprinkling water. Kalam being conscious said that the police was firing and then he went upstairs to telephone. Then I went to Colootola Street and there shots were being fired and I myself was hurt by shots.

Those who were fired Indians dressed in khaki. I was in the Jackeria Street itself when the bullet struck me.

Mr. Rahaman: Can you tell us why fires were opened?—No, I can't.

Continuing the witness said that there was a crowd, they were doing nothing and they were not throwing stones or using lathis. They had no lathis.

Mr. Rahaman: Was there any dispute between the crowd and the police?—I am not aware I was at a distance of 50 yards from the police.

Continuing the witness said that the pellet was taken by a doctor at the Nakhoda mosque. He was there for 3 or 4 days.

Mr. Bose: Did any body or police officer take any statement from you at any time?—No.

Continuing the witness said that his shop was at a long distance from masjid. His shop was at 80 Faires Lane. He left the shop by telling the shop authority that he was going to see the golmal. He did not hear of any loot or firing. Previous day he heard of a disturbance, but had not heard of firing by the police upon the people.

SHEKH LOKU.

The next witness examined was Shekh Loku. He said that he was a dotfry in the Exchange Gazette office. He was 32 years of age. He was hurt in his left eye. The pellet was still there. He was operated on but the pellet could not be extracted. Afterwards there was sores all over his body and he felt burning sensation.

Continuing the witness said that they had heard that the meeting was going to be held on Sunday. It did not take place. We then heard that it would take place on Monday. When he (witness) reached the crossing of Fouzdari Balakhana he saw Kalami Shaheb being carried on shoulders of people shouting 'Ia Ali' 'Ia Ali' and proceeding in the direction of Bara masjid. It was about 2 p.m. As soon as they arrived at the Bara masjid and he (Kalami Saheb) was laid down there were shouts and screams. The witness saw some constables beating the people with their lathis. Therefore a large body of people ran to the mosque and went inside. Again a large number of people ran to Chitpore Road. The witness himself ran to Jackeria Street. After he had proceeded 20 or 30 cubits from the mosque along Jackeria Street he was hurt under his eye.

Mr. Acharia: Can you say who hurt you?—I did not see who he was.

Mr. Acharia: Private or Government people?—No, I do not know.

Mr. Rahaman: Did you see any people with guns?—I saw some people belonging to the regiment with guns. They were Indians with khaki and armed with guns.

Mr. Bose: What was the colour of the pagri?—I saw them from a long distance.

Further examined the witness said that he was operated by a doctor in the Nakhoda mosque. He lived there for 5 or 6 days.

Mr. Bose: Did you see during that period any commissioner, Magistrate or high officials to come and make enquiry of these wounded men?—We were upstairs. I did not notice anybody.

Continuing the witness said that the black colour on his face was due to medicine.

The witness further examined said that he met Inspector Ismail of C. I. D. and complained to him that the Marwaris had fired upon the Mussalmans and the police had also beat the Mussulmans for nothing. The witness asked Inspector Ismail that he (Ismail) must do some thing for them. Mr. Ismail went to Calootola outpost immediately and telephoned to Commissioner of Police. The witness said that he did not know what he (Ismail) spoke. The Inspector sent a note to somebody through his orderly and told them that he had written to the Commissioner of Police.

Continuing the witness said that he at about 5 o'clock came out of his house and learnt that a dead body was lying at Sarbi Bagan. While he was going there he saw a little boy of 12 or 14 running along the Street and a constable persuing him with his gun. He (witness) hid himself behind the wall of his house and saw the police firing upon this little boy. The bullet hit him (the boy) at his back and he fell down and in a few minutes died. The boy was a Mussalman. If the constable was produced before the court the witness could identify the constable.

Continuing the witness said that this constable made sign to some direction and 2 other armed police constables came there and picked up the dead body of the boy and took it away.

Mr. Bose: You say that the boy fell down at the steps of Mr. Hassan Karim's house?—Yes.

Mr. Bose: Was there any body of that house present?—No, all the doors were shut.

Mr. Bose: Did you mention this incident to any body at or about that time?—Yes.

Mr. Bose: To whom?—My statement was taken down.

Mr. Rahaman: By whom?—By you.

Mr. Acharia: Did you give this statement to any official?—No.

Mr. Acharia: Can you tell us how far is the marwari's house from the place at Bazar where firing took place?—2 or furlongs.

Mr. Acharia: Did you see any Police on the way?—Yes, I saw.

Mr. Acharia: What they were doing?—They were standing in the street.

Mr. Acharia: Did the Durwan fire?—The Durwan had no gun, he had only a lathi. The Sikh had the gun.

Mr. Acharia: What was the interval between the fire by the Police at Lal Bazar upon the people proceeding to Government House and the firing at the Marwari house?—At least one hour.

Mr. Acharia: What became of the man who was taken in?—I don't know. He never made any attempt to bring him back.

Mr. Acharia: Do you know the man who was taken in?—Yes I can identify him.

Examined the witness said that he was not known to the witness before. The witness did not know what had become of him and whether he was dead or alive.

Mr. Acharia: Do you know the boy who was killed at 5 o'clock?—I don't know the boy or his parents or any relative,

Mr. Acharia: After the disturbance was over did you enquire about the boy and asked who he was?—No.

Examined by Mr. Ajit Prasad the witness said that all this happened on the 9th Sept. The witness came out of his house on the 10th. He knew some events of the firing on the 10th at the mosque.

Mr. Acharia: Were you present?—I was in the mosque from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Mr. Ajit Prasad: Can you tell us the name of some other men who were in the mosque at that time?—Moulavi Najimuddin the Hon. Mr. Fuzlal Huq Mr. Muzibar Rahaman, Mr. Badaruddin, Mr. Peari Saheb and many others were present.

Examined by Mr. Ajit Prasad the witness said that he spoke of the events to Moulavi Naziruddin and others that took place on the 9th and which he related before the Commissioner that day. The witness had not taken any written notes of the event. He wrote Urdu letters for his master. Mr. Raham took his statement in English. Before his statement was taken by Mr. Rahaman, no body took his statements.

The witness did not see anybody in the Street where the boy fell whom the witness knew from before. All the houses were closed. The witness did not know what was the result of a telephonic message sent to Commissioner of Police by the C.I.D. Inspector Ismail. Mr. Ismail did not take down any statement from the witness. The witness did not show his blood stained clothes to Mr. Rahaman. The witness came into this room where the court was going on the previous day.

Continuing the witness said that his master's house is about 500 paces from the Marwari house. The witness had been here for last 8 or 9 years serving his present master. His salary was Rs. 30 per month.

Mr. Acharia: When the Police came did the Durwan or Sikh go inside and drag the man?—The police did not any time knock at the door and asked for the man.

The witness continuing said that he took down the cartridges by which the man was wounded and handed over them to Hakim Rafid Ibrahim of Lucknow. He used to pass before this Marwari house before this event.

Mr. Bose: Did you see that Durwan before?—Yes.

Mr. Bose: Did you see the Sikh before?—Yes.

Mr. Bose: Is he still in service?—4 or 5 days back I saw him.

Mr. Bose: In the same house?—Yes.

Mr. Bose: Do you know whether the cartridges which were handed over to Ibrahim were shown to police?—At about 5-30 p.m. Ibrahim, the Hon. Mr. Abul Kassem, Mr. Sala Muhammad Daud Mr. Abdul Ali and the Hon. Mr. Fuzlal Huq were going before Commissioner of Police to make certain complaints. Then I handed over the cartridges to Kaim Ibrahim, because he met me first.

Mr. Bose: Is that Hakim now at Calcutta?—No.

Mr. Bose: What kind of gate it was at Marwari house?—It is a wooden gate.

Mr. Bose Was there a piece of land as you entered the gate?—No.

Mr. Bose: Then he entered by the gate of the door?—As you enter by the door there is a small piece of land and then the staircase.

Mr. Bose: Do you mean that the door is fixed to the wall?—Yes. There is a little space after that and then there is the main house.

SHEKH ABDUL RAZAK.

The next witness called was Shek Abdul Razak. The witness said that his age was 34 years and he was a private teacher to some gentleman's children.

The witness in course of his evidence said that he remembered the 9th Sept. when the disturbance took place at Calcutta. The witness went to the Pandal where the meeting was to take place. He went there at about 2-45 p.m. There he found some people telling the crowd to have patience and wait for the result of the deputation to the Governor's House. If the Governor would permit the meeting would be held otherwise they would have to return. The witness remained there for 20 or 25 minutes. He went by the Jackeria Street. When he was about 10 or 15 paces east of the Marwari house he saw a Sikh standing at the gate aiming his gun at the crowd of Mussalmans in the street. The witness stopped and then he saw the Sikh firing that gun. When the gun fired 3 men fell down and the witness retreated few paces. The witness heard two reports of the gun. The witness saw that one man, was bleeding from the stomach. Another man was bleeding down his hip. These people were lying on the ground. Another man who was bleeding rose up and extended his hand to sieze the gun. 3 or 4 people came from inside and took wounded and went inside. The Sikh with his gun also went inside and the gate was closed. When the door was closed some Mussulmans came from other direction.

The witness continuing said that he saw bricks were being pelted from the house of the Marwaris on Mussulmans. The Mussulmans began running away in all direction. After that the police came from the direction of the mosque. It was about 3 or quarter past 9 p.m.

When the Police came he (witness) ran away from where he was standing. He went near the Medical College where he lived. The witness accompanied his employer and went back to 35 Jackeria Street, the house opposite Marwari house, where some Punjabi merchants lived. The witness and others stood on the veranda of the second storey of that house and looked at the Mussulmans standing before Marwari's house. It was about 3-30 p. m. The Mussulmans were speaking to Police that one of their wounded man was in the Marwari's house. They asked the Police to kindly get him out. The police told them to wait when disturbance will subside they would get him out. Then the police asked the Mussulmans to go away. The Mussulmans did not go. The Police at first pushed them and then hit with the lathis.

The witness continuing said that he did not see any Mussulmans either throwing brickbats or using lathi. No one of the Mussalmans was armed with gun. lathi or sword. The police attacked them with lathis and they dispersed. After some time the Mussulman again came back and said to the police that some of them have been wounded, when the police had been oppressing them. The police said "go away."

Then more Mussulmans thronged there and then they were fired upon by the police. When shots were being fired his (witness) companions told him to move away as guns were aimed at them. The witness also saw that police were aiming at them. The witness and others entered inside the house and the witness was the last to follow. He got five shots one in his thumb of the left hand, one under the chin. one on the right ear. one on the right temple and one on the back of head. The witness fell down unconscious and did not know what happend. When the witness regained consciousness he found himself at the mosque and then was sent to the Medical College Hospital. He was discharged on the 24th September. The pellets by which he was hit were taken at the mosque.

Mr. Acharia: Was there any crowd of people between you and the three wounded people?—Before firing people were coming and going. After firing all fled away.

Mr. Acharia: Where was the Sikh when he fired inside or outside the gate?—He was leaning against the door.

Mr. Acharia: Was the man carried by being lifted up or was dragged along the ground? I did not well notice that.

Mr. Acharia: Were there any people when the man was taken?—2 or 3 people were coming and going.

Mr. Acharia: Did any people try to rescue the man?—I did not see anybody rescuing him.

Mr. Acharia: Is there any clock in the mosque?—Yes.

Mr. Acharia: You said you came from the pandal to the mosque what was the time?—I did not go to the mosque.

Mr. Acharia: How many minutes you were in the mosque?—15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. Acharia: You said before 25 minutes?—What is correct?

Mr. Acharia: From the time when you left the pandal. and the time man was dragged in, what is the interval?—15 or 20 minutes.

At this stage the Commissioners rose for lunch.

MUBASSAR ALI.

When the Commissioners resumed their seats after lunch Mubassar Ali was recalled.

Mr. Ajit Prosad: Have you received no injuries?—No. The blood spot on my clothes was from persons whom I carried, particularly from the man who was shot by the Marwari.

Mr. Ajit Prosad: I ask you to think whether you complained to Mr. Lahiri and Inspector Ismail before firing or after it?—After firing.

Mr. Ajit Prosad: In the statement which you gave before Mr. Rahaman you stated that you complained before firing by Marwari, is that correct? That is not correct, because there is no reason for that. I complained after firing. I said in my statement to Mr. Rahaman that others complained before firing and not I did so.

Mr. Ajit Prosad: Did you tell Mr. Rahaman that you yourself complained before Mr. Lahiri or any other police officer —As far as I can remember I informed before Mr. Rahaman that I complained after firing.

Mr. Ajit Prasad: Look here, I am reading to you the statement you made before Mr. Rahaman, did you say so (The portions of the statement were read)—Yes, I made this statement.

ABDUL HALIM.

The next witness examined was Abdul Halim The witness said that he was a shopkeeper. His age was 32 years. He sold things worth Rs. 1,000 or 1,200 every day. His shop was at Chandi.

Mr. Rahaman: Do you know of the Calcutta disturbance of 9th and 10th September?—Yes.

Mr. Rahaman: Then please tell us what happened?—On the 1st day people came back from the Government house. I was among the deputation. When we on returnreached Teritabazar by motor we learnt that there has been some firing at the Jackeria Street. I only heard of that. Then we reached the Makhoda mosque. We saw some wounded there. I saw about 10 or 15 in number. I did not enquire from any of the wounded as to how they received it. Then we left the mosque by the same motor with two other gentlemen. While we were seated in the motor car Mr. Ismail of the C. I. D. came there. Then another Persian gentleman followed him to the car. Mr. Ismail said "for God's sake you gentlemen go to the Commissioner of Police and ask him to remove the Military Police from the locality."

(To be Continued.)

BOGUS C. I. D.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PARSI.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Condon, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged one Jehangir Jamshedji with personating a public servant, to wit, a sub-inspector of the C. I. D. at the Victoria Terminus in the first week of the current month.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

Sergeant Condon, in opening the prosecution, said that on the 4th instant he found the accused loitering about the Bori Bunder Station. When asked he said he was watching foreigners. As the Sergeant was not satisfied with the answer, the accused asked him to go to the C. I. D. Office to find out the truth. But he had no time, so he let go the accused that day. The next day he came again. He took the accused to the C. I. D Office and from enquiries, made there it was ascertained that the accused was not connected with the C. I. D. The accusod then went to Mr. Adams, the Station Superintendent, and Mr. Smith, the Deputy Traffic Manager, and made certain allegations against certain members of the rail way staff and the railway police.

DEPUTY TRAFFIC MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. H. Scott, Deputy Traffic Manager (Coaching), G. I. P. Rly., deposed that the accused came to him on the 2nd instant and told him that he was a C. I. D. man and was willing to assist him at the station in detecting certain irregularities, that passengers were smuggling silver out of Bombay and that the railway staff and the police were accepting bribes and allowing the smuggling. On his statement he laid certain traps to detect the cases, but they failed to catch any one. The witness was afterwards informed that accused was not a C. I. D. man.

Mr. Thomas Adams, Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, corroborated the evidence given. He said the accused was allowed to be present at 8 p.m. at the time of the Calcutta Mail-train time to catch the persons receiving bribes

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused, in his statement, said that on the 2nd instant at about 12 a.m. he was at the Victoria Terminus to see one of his friends off, when he happened to see a police sepoy take a ten-rupee note from a Marwari who was carrying silver. The Marwari was begging of the sepoy to let him go, whereupon he addressed the sepoy, "Why are you harassing this merchant?" The sepoy then went away. The head ticket-collector also reported the matter to Sergeant Condon. Later on, he (accused) made a similar statement to Mr. Adams. The police, on searching the sepoy, found ten one-rupee notes on his person. The sepoy had time to go out and change the ten-rupee note. He had gone out, but Sergeant Condon followed him and caught him and got the money. Even Mr. Griffiths, the Police Inspector, told the Sergeant to run the sepoy in. Meanwhile Mr. Adams came up to him and asked him to go with him to the Deputy Manager, and he agreed to that. He had not said that he was a C. I. D. man. He had said that he was "a C. I. D.", by which he meant that he was a private detective engaged in criminal investigation and ready to assist in the detection of crimes.

Sergeant Condon was recalled. He said he had witnesses to prove that the object of the accused was to extort money himself. On the 2nd instant when he was on the platform with Mr. Griffiths, at about 1-30 p.m., the accused came up and charged the sepoy with having taken Rs. 25 from a merchant. When the sepoy was searched only Rs. 7 one-rupee notes were found in his pocket.

The hearing was adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1918

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS DISPOSAL LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

1206-17—Dubash and Co, Valli Mahomed Ibrahim v Mahomedbhoy Peerbhoy Thanewalla, Ardesir H D and Co, 22-3-18.

1655-18—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Budrinarayen a firm v Pragisam Benipra-sad a firm, J O 16-11-18.

C C 1794-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Merwanji and Co a firm v Messrs Purshotam Gokaldas a firm, Captain and V, 2-12-18.

1289-18—Payne and Co, Allibhoy Nathu v Nanabhoy Nagindas, Pandia and Co, 2-12-18.

545-17—D J Mantri, Govindchand Gulabchand a firm v Rattanchand Rowji, Khandwalla and Co, 5-12-18.

C C 1825-18—G B Pandya, Chaturbhai Babaxbhai Patel v Messrs Hirji Bhagwandas a firm, Mehta D and L, 5-12-18.

C C 1826-18—G B Pandya, Chaturbhai Babarbhai Patel v Messrs Ramkisondas Babulal a firm, 5-12-18.

C C 1824-18—Shamrao M and H. Sha Tricumlal Vadilal a firm v B Mansingh and Co a firm, 5-12-18.

C C 1823-18—Ardesir H D and Co, Morarji Jairam v Narranji Goculdas Devji a firm, 5-12-18.

C C 1822-18—Wadia G and Co, Mahomedally Hassanalli Tarwari a firm v Sha Merhji Jugjiwan and Co a firm, Matubhai J and M, 6-12-18.

C C 1834-18—Mehta D and L, Gangadas Dayabhai v Vussonji Pitamber a firm, Mulla and M, 6-12-18.

C C 1828-18 Merwanji K and Co, Kaluram Brijmohan a firm v Dwarkadas Mangluram Potdar, Vachha and Co, 6-12-18.

558-03 and 775-05—S A Tyabji, Jamnabai widow v Fazulbhai Heptulla and ors, Mulji and Tha, 9-12-18.

1428-17—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Asaram a firm v Jethmal Ramdayal, Mulla and M, 9-12-18.

197-12—Shamrao M and H. Ismail Mulla Vallibhai v Isaji Moosaji and ors, 10-12-18.

In Re Act IV of 1912—Motichand and D. In Re Arsey Dewat an alleged lunatic v Raja Arsay Petitioner, Petition for hearing.

1728-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Tarachand Hiralal a firm v Ratanchand Vadilal Daphtary F and D, J O 26-11-18.

906-18—R D Sethna v Rahimabux Nissa Begum and ors, Bhai K and G, Mer K and Co, 3-12-18.

563-18—Jamsedji R and D, Madhowji Jahaver v Kashibai widow, Khandwalla and Co, 5-12-18.

73-15—Captain and V, Ebrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v Fatmabai and ors Dubash and Co, 5-12-18.

In Re Indian Coss' Act, Payne and Co, In Re F F Gordon v The Official Trustee of Bombay and anr petitioners, Crawford B and Co, 7-12-18.

27-17—Payne and Co, Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal Tha and Co, 9-12-18.

274-16—Dikshit and Co, The Indian peninsula Steam Navigation Co, Ltd v Pandit Gokaram Nath Misra, Payne and Co, 10-12-18.

347-18—Little and Co, Messrs Narrotam Heneraj Bros v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Mulla and M, 10-12-18.

C C 1536-18—Little and Co, J F Karaka v B Cawasji and Co, Payne and Co 12-12-18.

In Re Official Trustees Act, etc.—Ardesir H D and Co, In Re Trust created by the will of J N Kapadia v Doshibai Hirjibhai Tabak, Petition for hearing.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

826-17—Shroff and D, Messrs Navlaji Dipaji & Co a firm v J F Mistry, Jamsetjee R and D, Part heard.

1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jarabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff and D.

S C Ct 745-17/24492—Manecklal and K, Hanoomanbux Harinukhrai v Jamnadas Lakhmidas, Ard H D & Co.

S C Ct 7/156-18—Dubash and Co, Mulshanker Mulji Parekh and anr v Bhai Miya Ibrahim and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazaralli Samsudin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1418-17—Khambatta and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy v Farukhnissa Bibi, Mulji and Tha.

1421-17—Captain and V, Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Tulsidas Goverdbandas a firm, Mehta D and L.

142-17—Bhimji and Cofi Bhikubai v Ramji Jairam, Captain and V.

41-18—Tyabji D and Co, Badridas Hanumandas a firm v Ramgopal Baldeodas, Khandwalla and Co.

1351-17—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Byramji Mehta v Jehangir Framji Lentin, Sham M and R.

1428-17—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Asarara a firm v Jethmal Ram Dayal, Mulla and M.

22-18 Shroff and D, Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas afirm, Mehta D and L.

1333-17—Jam R and D, Dewsey Javerchand v Ramchander Gopinath Rele, Bhai K and Gir.

27-18—Crawford B and Co, Virchand Dolla & and Co a firm v Krishnarao Haris chandra Mantri, Dabash and Co.

136-18—Little and Co, The Sizing Materials Co Ltd v Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1407-17—Jam R and D, Hassanally Badrudin v Jivaji Ibrahimji and Co, Ard H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBER.)

1276-17—Purnanand and Co, Bhuderji Lalji v Morarji Raghunath and ors, Mer K and Co, Mehta D and L, Sd. 10-12-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1366-17—S A Tyabjee, Jamnabai widow v Mulji Haridas and anr, Nanu H and Co, Part heard.

409-15—Malvi M R and Co, Ganeshdas Gangadas a firm v Maganmal Jitmal & ors Pocha and Co.

740-17—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and ors, Ard H D and Co, Mulla and M, Edg G W and Co.

1344-17—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v Khimaji Dayal and ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1265-17—Dubash and Co, Valli Mahomed Ebrahim v Mahomedally Peerbhoy Thanewalla, Ard H D and Co.

976-16—Kanga and Sayani, Habib Rowji v Messrs. Gopaldas Karsondas a firm, Payne and Co.

1449-17—Crawford B and Co, Yue Loong Hing Kee a firm v Abdulla Haji Mowji, Payne and Co.

1447-17—Daph F and D, Bhuderji Javerchand v Deokaran Dhanraja a firm.

862-17—Amin and Desai, Bhogilal Amratlal a firm v Mayachand Gulabchand.

1307-17—Captain and V, Messrs Sale Mahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Nivetia Flour Mills Ltd, Fateli and Eze.

1032-17—Motichand and D, Messrs. Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Messrs Kaniram Kessovlal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

905-17—Daph F and D, Rustomji Dorabji v Ruttonji Dorabji, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1512-18—Patell and Ez, Solomon Reuben Songankar v Valli Fateh Mahomed, M B Chothia, Part heard.

259-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D and L.

1101-17—Surveyor and Co, Sayyed Ibrahim Sayyed Yoosuf v Rajabally Tyebally, Jamsetji R and D.

1378-17—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Kanga and Co a firm v Manekbai and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

1172-17—Captain and V, Dewchand Mulji Choksey v P Krishnasamy Naidu, Vachha and Co.

1377-17—Mirza M and M, Manilal Ichharam Desai and anr, Daphtary F and D, Motichand and D, Madhowji K and Ch.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 12th December 1918. Total amount of tenders received and accepted: £20,000 each, Bombay and Delhi.

Mr. A. C. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, who was detained at Jhansi being taken ill with influenza on his way to Delhi to attend the Railway Conference is gradually recovering under the treatment of Dr. S. C. Chatterjee, Railway District Surgeon at Jhansi. It is hoped Mr. Rumboll will be able to return to duty next week.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Industrial Conference recently held at Delhi Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh was elected chairman and at a similar meeting for the Social Conference Mr. Sheo Narain was elected chairman.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

FOR REFUND OF AN ANNA.

TRAM PASSENGER'S CLAIM DISMISSED

MANECKJI PESTONJI V. THE B. E. S. & TRAMWAY, CO., LTD.

(Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri and His Honor Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.)

The plaintiff had filed this suit against the defendant Company for refund of an anna alleged to have been wrongfully recovered from him under the following circumstances. The plaintiff desired to proceed from an intermediate station in Abdul Rehman Street to Museum West and so boarded a car proceeding from Crawford Market to Pydhonie and demanded a ticket to Museum West which was refused by the conductor who gave him a ticket punched to carry him as far as Dhobi Talao only via Kalbadevi. From Dhobi Talao the plaintiff was made to pay another fare for proceeding to Museum West and the present suit was filed for refund of the anna. The suit originally came on for hearing before his Honour Mr. H. B. Tyabji who dismissed the suit for reasons stated in a judgment previously reported by us. The plaintiff had obtained from a Full Court, consisting of the Chief and Fifth Judges, a rule for a reversal of the judgment of the 2nd Judge but the same was discharged and the judgment of the lower court upheld.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke with Mr. D. M. Kanga appeared in support of the rule while Mr. V. F. Virsaji instructed by Mr. J. D. Sukhia appeared to show cause against the rule.

The Full Court in the course of the judgement observed:

JUDGMENT.

The Bombay Tramways Act (Act I of 1879) by Section 24 empowers the Municipal Commissioner and the Tramways Company to make regulations for certain purposes. Those regulations when sanctioned by H. E. the Governor-in-Council, become bye-laws. Where no sanction has been obtained, they simply retain their characteristic of mere rules the infringment of which would not entail any criminal liability or penalty. According in the first place, members of the public are supposed to be travelling subject to such bye-laws, if they are not repugnant to the provisions of the Tramways Act. The regulations stand on a slightly different footing and we propose to examine first the regulations on which the defendant company relies. They are headed Transfer Regulations and Regulations No. 2 and No. 4 are stated to be in point. They regulate the route of passengers travelling in certain directions and restrict them to certain routes only, as laid down in the Company's Section tables or route section. They have been made, it is argued under the power given to the Company to make regulations "for regulating the travelling in or upon any carriage belonging to them." These words have been interpreted to mean in I. L. R. 22 Bombay 729 (Manekji V. Bombay Tramway Company) the "regulation of the conduct or behaviour of passengers in the car," and not the restriction to travelling by certain routes only. So that judged by that standard the regulations would appear to be ultra vires of the Company and not justified by the power given to them under that section. If that be so, then their contention that for purposes of Transfer Regulations, the Corporation has sanctioned the connection of the Abdul Rehman and Nagdevi Street routes as one line, though a street intervenes between the two tracks, would not validate the regulation. There seems no doubt whatsoever of the Corporation having sanctioned this matter, because the Section Tables, with the Transfer Stations, per page 21 of the Tramway Guide (July 1918) bear out the contention. So that we proceed to consider the case of the defendant Company on grounds other than those based on the Regulations. Bye-laws 10, 12, 15 (2) deal with fares and tickets. Under bye-law 10, a passenger has to pay a fare legally demandable for his journey. The moment he pays it, he is given a ticket with his destination punched on it, and if he wishes to go beyond it he has to pay an additional sum (Bye-law 12 Sch. 2). Bye-law 15 (2) refers to the regulations framed by the Company and may be omitted from consideration in cases where they are ultra vires of the Company. Here the plaintiff was entitled to travel only upto Dhobi Talao that being the destination punched on his ticket. If he wanted to proceed further, he should have paid an additional fare. But, says he, that the additional fare was illegally demanded from him as he was entitled to travel for one anna from Abdul Rehman Street to Museum West, because the fare table at page 20 of the guide lays down one anna fare for a journey from any point to any other point on the whole system south of Grant Road. But the note to the table says that the fares are "subject to the Regulations," and plaintiff argues that the Regulations are ultra vires. So that if the Regulations are ultra vires, the Company can demand anything they like, provided it does not exceed three annas for any distance not exceeding three miles (See Section 16 of the Act). Plaintiff thus is on the horns of a dilemma. If he argues that the Regulations are intra vires, then he is bound by them. If ultra vires, then the Company can under Section 16 demand anything upto three annas from him.

So much for the validity of the Regulations founded on the power given by Section 24. We examine their validity however under another section Section 18, later on. Before parting with this point, we may say that Section 24, is the exact reproduction of Section 46, of the English Act, (33 and 34 Victoria C. 78) and in the case of Bagniston v. Pearl 33 L. T. Page 423 Brett J. held that a bye-law which enjoined a passenger to pay a fare demand a certain fare was within the words of Section 46 of the Act "for regulating the travelling" etc. So far it goes further than the Bombay case.

THE CONTRACTUAL RELATION.

There is a further vice in the plaintiff's argument, and that is this: he completely ignores the contractual relation which has come into existence by his accepting the ticket given to him after he pays his fare. That ticket was issued to him subject to the Company's bye-laws and regulations. Whether they are good as bye-laws or regulations or not, they are certainly binding on him as part of his contract with the Company, as they are incorporated in the contract by reference on the ticket. See Butler V. Manchester S. and L. Railway Company (1888) 21 Q. B. D. 207 (211).

It is further argued that the Company have waived the Regulations by allowing journeys in the very direction in which they sought to restrict plaintiff's movements. This is, when closely examined, not a waiver but a concession, with a reasonable explanation behind it. Such journeys are allowed only for parallel distances and in no case for a distance greater than the point of starting. The learned trying Judge has fully explained the situation in his judgment, and we want to add only this remark that the regulations do not transgress the Section Tables. The Section Tables which are part and parcel of the Regulations concede these routes, and their assistance is invoked or they come into force only when any one wants to go counter to those routes. It was argued before us that no list of fares was exhibited in the carriage as required by bye-law 28 and Section 17 of the Act. The point was not raised in the Court of trial, and the learned counsel for the defendant Company asserted that the bye-laws book was properly exhibited. This book contains the table of fares.

Section 18 of the Act enjoins the passengers to pay fares "in such manner and under such regulations" as the Company may frame. Notice of same, however, has to be annexed to the list of fares. In this case, at page 20 the list of fares is given "subject to regulations": and it is difficult to say that the transfer regulations specially regulation 11 which would apply here were ultra vires of the Company under this Section.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the additional fare was not illegally levied. Rule discharged

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 5.)

of that market, but they generally prove to have been exaggerated, though they affect the market here for a time. Regarding the near future of the market it is difficult to form an opinion. Speculations are probable for some time yet, but we believe in higher prices and better markets later on in the season, and for this reason are in favour of buying in easy marks on all declines. The Indian crop is short, and the American crop is short, and all cotton will be wanted sooner or later.

In ready cotton there has lately been a better enquiry by mills, but Japanese export houses are doing little locally. Possibly their late forward sales may be as hedges against up-country purchases, as we bear they have been free buyers in those markets. The piece goods market shows some improvement. Holders of ready cotton (new crop) are not inclined to sell unless at good prices. Altogether we seem to be recovering from the recent depressi on in cotton.

The sixth Ginners' Report received by private cable this morning gives the total quantity ginned to 1st December as 9,563,000 bales, showing that 882,000 bales have been ginned since the previous Report against 1,143,000 bales last year. The Report is bullish and for the first time this season, the total quantity ginned is below last year's figures. The following table gives the total ginnings to same date for previous years:—

1917—9,714,000 bales.
1916—10,352,000 bales.
1915—9,703,000 bales.
1914—13,073,000 bales.
1913—12,088,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs	574
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	"	459
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	"	522

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	For week ending 12th December 1918.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918.	1917.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Khandesh	4,759	14,716	43,411
Central India	1,021	4,934	6,413
Barsee and Nuggar	3,940	7 75	5,762
Hyderabad Gaorani	1 050	2,567	4,395
Berar	9.326	30,354	53.849
Central Provinces	8,715	25 179	11.323
Total Oomras	28,611	94,294	126.2 58
Dholleras	458	15 170	12 822
Broach	Nil	687	1,5??
Compta and Dharwar	1 075	25 270	33,31?
Westerns-Northerns	13	31,481	27,563
Bengals / N.W. Provinces	4 914	39,903	43 667
/ Rajputana	445	1,421	2 957
Sind, Punjab	11,726	43,610	9,544
Coconada	25	2,579	6,418
Persian	39	1 020	14
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2,898	33.417	7,840
American	Nil	Nil	2
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	20	8,243	4,889
Total	49,030	387 138	276 753

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 23rd Nov. 1918	15,413
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 23rd Nov. 1918	11,920

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	10 12	0 per case
White Rose	150°	"	10 14	0 "
Chester	75° Abel	"	10 10	0 "
Devoe's	75	"	10 10	0 "
Monkey	125°	"	10 6	0 "
Tiger	126°	"	10 6	0 "
White Camelia tins	125°	"	8 2	0 2 tins.
Elephant tins	125°	"	8 2	0 "
Elephant Bulk	135°	"	6 6	6 8 Imp.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 13th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms	Railway Delivery
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-75	75 0 0	11 0 0
" Cawnpore 70-80	75 0 0	11 2 0
" Karachi Bangla	80 0 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 12 0
" Cawnpore	11 2 0	11 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 0 0
" Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	95 0 0	19 0 0
" Gaiar 75-25	93 0 0	18 4 0
" Gaiar 50-50	85 0 0	17 4 0
" Black	75 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	94 0 0	
Nowaseed	7 0 0	7 4 0
Barley	45 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	62 0 0	13 0 0
Forward		
Wheat April-May	8 4 0	
Linseed May	14 4 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 13th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 0
Simplex No. 10	0 14 8
Edward No. 10	0 14 4
Lighthouse No. 6½	0 12 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13th, 1918

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 8 m/s. Unchgd.	1 6 1/16
For. Demand	193
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	213½
Shanghai	340
Japan	160
Singapore	157½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

BULLION.

Bar gold has been steady with more enquiry.
Bar Gold Rs. 28-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in this market are unchanged. Banks are moderate buyers of exports bills.
T. T. on London, 1/15, 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6, 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6, 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 143-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, 93
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 19126, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bengal ... ... 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay ... ... 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... ... 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Owing to settlement influences and in consequence of approaching holidays, there has not been any special activity noticeable in the market during the week and transactions have been on a restricted scale. The tone of prices, nevertheless has been unquestionably steady and rates, in many instances, reveal a slight improvement on the basis of the preceding week.

Among cotton mill shares, Bombay uniteds, Fazulbhoys, Pearls, Swadeshis, and Madhowjis have been in good request and some important deals have transpired for investment account.

The market closed steady to firm, which a healthy undertone. Confidence is gradually returning, and now that the counter-acting forces have spent themselves, the opinion is gaining ground that a higher basis of prices ought to dominate the share bazar. This belief is no doubt justified by the trend of events recently discernible in the yarn and cloth markets. Owing to active enquiries from the China markets, where the selling rates are substantially above the parity of local quotations; and in consequence of a better local demand, there has been a considerable animation in the yarn market, transactions during the fortnight aggregating 10,000 Bales and rates mark an upheaval of fully 2 annas per pound (Lb). from the lowest touched three weeks ago. The improvement in cloth is even more pronounced. There has been a resumption of enquiries from the various consuming markets, which has led to a better off-take, clearances from the cloth market being now 2,000/2,500 packages per day. This renewed and welcome activity has given a fillip to the cloth market, and already a rise of annas four per lb. has been recorded.

In view of this favourable change in the yarn and cloth markets, and having regard to the upward trend of cotton it is quite on the cards to expect livelier and more robust conditions in the share bazaar, and we believe we are consulting the best interests of investors in recommending the purchase of sound and reputed Mill Scrips, on the present market.

As regards the industrial and sundry section of securities, there is hardly anything worth chronicling, the market continuing in much the same state previously reported with last rates fully maintained.

FINANCE.

Money continues fairly steady. The banks are paying about 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. for two and three months deposits. The Bank rates are unchanged.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1920, Swan 530, Shahpurji 112-8, Pearls 502-8, New Greats 287-8, Madhowji 1930, Duxmi Cotton 1440, Kohinoor 1102-8, Currimbhoy, 325, Kastoorchand 1010, Ind. Bleaching 155, Finlay 422-8, Fazulbhoy 645, David 605, Crescent 200 Colaba 1,500 Century 375, Nowrojee 2,180, xd. By Cotton 565, Pr. Uniteds 900, By Dyeing 1,300, Bandi 254, Katni Ord. 250, Katni defd. 1,290, Tata New Defd. 370, p. Tatnold defd. 880, Tata Ord. 226-4, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 790, By. Burma 750, B. Tramway 450, By. Steam 317-8, Tata Hydro. 1,150.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,920, Swan 822-8, Simplex 647-12, Shahpurji 115, Pear 500, New Greats 287-8, Madhowji 1,930, Kohinoor 1,102-8, Currimbhoy 322-8, Kastoorchand 1,020, Ind. Bleaching 160, Finlay 425, Fazaulbhoy, 645, David 607-8, Crescent 197-8, Collaba 1515, Century 375, Nagpur 2,180, By. Cotton 565, By. Dyeing 1,285, Bundi 25, Ind. Cement 320, Katni Ord. 250, Katni Derd. 1,290, Tata New Defd. 365, Tata Old defd. 980, Tata Ord. 233-12, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 785, By. Burma 750, By. Tramway 447-8, By steam, 317-8, Tata Hydro: 1,150.

PIECE-GOODS.

An upward movement has been noticeable in the Cloth Market since the beginning of the past week and values of most of the standard cloths have recovered owing to good retail demand from marwari buyers. A small amount of wholesale demand has also been visible for upcountry markets. Low quality Nainsooks and wide width Mulls have been the chief attraction in White goods, whereas in Greys the demand has been general. Some confidence seems to have been restored amongst buyers, who have thought it best to come out as purchasers in order not to miss the market. Sellers have taken the opportunity to raise the prices, but if the advance goes too rapidly, it is feared that the demand will be checked, as soon as the immediate requirements are satisfied. Sellers may therefore be well advised to increase the rates gradually and allow the goods to go into consumption, so that repeat orders may be received. Besides the reduction of their holdings will be a great relief to them and tend to ease the general situation. Deliveries of goods sold during the week have been satisfactory as the purchases are of low limits, but clearances against old contracts have been neglected. The facilities given by the railway companies for the movement of goods have helped matters a good deal, and if similar arrangements be made by the shipping companies a lot of goods would find their way to the oversea markets that are in need of cloths. A notification has been issued by the General Officer commanding in Mesopotamia prohibiting import by land or sea by means of letter post of any dutiable articles whether for sale or not which has immediate effect in the case of piece-goods.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. During the recent crisis many outsiders have profited; the auctioneers by way of commission the newspaper proprietors by way of advertisements of auction sale and legal notices, the solicitors by way of legal advices and suits, the money lenders by way of heavy interest on their capital, and well-to-do buyers by way of wholesale purchases made when the market had reached the bottom.

The Manchester Market has remained steady. Fresh business has not resulted owing to the desparity in prices. There has been trouble in Lancashire due to the demand of the operatives for a forty per cent. increase on the current wages. The employers have offered a forty per cent. increase on the standard wages and have proposed arbitration which the operatives have declined. One hundred thousand cotton spinners have gone on strike and fifty million spindles are idle. It is feared that further 200,000 workers will be rendered idle, as the weaving sheds will have soon to close down owing to stocks of yarn being low.

It is interesting to note that forty cotton spinning companies in Lancashire totalling 23 million spindles have made a record profit of 6578 214 for the twelve months ending 30th November which, equals more than 34 per cent. on their share capital.

GREYS.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been in fair enquiry and prices have advanced by two rupees per piece. In Dewhurst's Shirtings the advance has been too rapid being Rs. 6 per price. Pepperell Drills as well as Japanese Drills have substantially appreciated in values, and Jaconets have shewn an improvement of over a rupee per piece.

There has been a brisk demand for Local Mill Shirtings from Delhi, Cawnpore, Calcutta Karachi and Amritsar and about two thousand packages have moved off daily. Sheetings have fetched Re. 1-8 per lb. and Longcloths have been sold at Re. 1-12 per lb.

A sympathetic advance has been registered in Japanese cloths, values of which have gone up by two rupees per piece.

WHITES.

The inquiry for White Nainsooks has been good, especially the narrow widths worth from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per piece in 27, 31 and 36 inches. The Marwaries have bought fair lots, being attracted by the low rates that were ruling during the previous week. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have also received fair attention, with the result that sellers have put up the rates by Re. 1-8 per piece. Gold End Mulls in 39 inches by 20 yards have advanced by Re. 1-4 per piece in sympathy with the above style. Green End Mulls of low quality have also appreciated in values.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—				
Ralli's Pearl No. 2000	29	24½/8		14 8 0
" " 100000	32	37½/8		----
Fleming's No. 1905	42	39		----
Ralli's No. 12838	41	37½/2		----
Dewhurst's Runner No. 5	39	2??		17 0 0
" "R.B.B."	38	3??		23 8 0
Grey Jaconets—				
Ralli's No. 18	45	58		8 12 0
Grey Drills—				
Pepperell "Deacon"	29	60		26 8 0
Ralli's Mandi, No. 626	44	40		19 0 0
White Shirtings—				
Lindsay's No. 1849	27	68		26 8 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	30	66		34 0 0
White Nainsooks—				
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9999	27	12		3 12 0
" No. 1826	32	16		3 0 0
" No. 30620 T. B.	30	52		7 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/3888	30	36		4 10 0
" 6000	36	18		3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000/14	32	60		----
Ralli's 3500/4510				3 8 0
White Mulls				
Ralli's No. 8	61	18		----
" 40	65	12		----
" 600	34	18		12 0 0
" 6666	58	18		13 0 0
" 88	52	20		8 4 0
" 818	33	20		8 0 0
Ritchie's No. 975	58	18		9 0 0
" 818	33	18		7 4 0
" 6666	60	18		7 10 0
" 1200	27	18		3 8 0
Greaves' No. 5000	27	12		3 8 0
Graham's No. 850	31	18		8 8 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs. a. p.
No. 55000	44	38		17 4 0
No. 100				21 0 0
No. 900				20 0 0
No. 2000				18 0 0
No. 200				----
Nos. 2200/2500				----
No. 7200				15 0 0
No. 8800				24 0 0
No. 4100				20 0 0
No. 5100				22 0 0
No. 8000	32	36		15 8 0
No. 200				----
No. 181	33	38		----
No. 191	42	39		----

GREY DRILLS—

"C" Quality	30	36		14 8 0
"Boodh Dev"	30	36		----
Elephant	30	40		22 8 0

SUNDRY PIECE GOODS.

England	5	per cent	Apr. 5 1917
France	5	per cent	Aug. 20 1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 22 1915
Russia	6	per cent	July 28 1918
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1918
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1918
Belgium	5	per cent.	Aug. 10 1914
Austro-Hungary	5	per cent.	April 10 1914
Sweden	6½	per cent.	Jan. 21 1918
Spain	4½	per cent.	Oct. 28 1914
India (Bombay)	6	per cent	Nov. 7, 1918
India (Bengal (Calcutta))	6	per cent.	Nov. 7 1918
India (Madras)	7	per cent.	Nov 13, 1918

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

We have to report a better market during the week with good demand and higher advices from Karachi and Calcutta and prices for ready sugars have advanced by 8 annas per cent. all round. During the early part of the week our market showed an improving tendency but two of the importing houses came out to take offers for Mauritius Crystals fine quality C3SS/- per cent. and Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 16 F.B.H. for December shipment and dealers having lost their confidence again began to sell their holdings at lower rates. Telegrams from Mauritius report all the available Crystals being sold out. We do not think any business will go throught. Reports from Java state their market very strong without any sellers for the present. The S.S. Djember and Ombilin are fixed in Java to bring old contracted sugar. Two sailers have arrived from Mauritius with 14,000 bags Crystals for one importing firm. On the whole we expect good improvement in our market in near future.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-6-0 equal 22/8S F.B.H. stocks 50,000 bags Brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 20-8-0 F.B.H. stocks 1,500 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 17 to Rs. 19 F.B.H. stocks 250,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-12-0 F.B.H. stocks 17,000 bags.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

The rice market rose to-day on the Deputy Controller of Foodstuffs' notification. The market position is rendered difficult by the belief that large quantities of old crop paddy and rice have not been marketed, reports varying up to 250,000 tons. To-day's closing price is a little below. The lists were December 327/80, January new crop 309, three months Rs. 319 April 324. Many sellers came in on the rise which brought about the reaction. The embargo on the export of beans to destinations other than European countries has been removed and shipments will be allowed under license. The rate of compensation for increased freight and insurance for wolfram has been reduced under effect from 11th November to one shilling and nine pence per unit, on all ore shipped on ocean steamers.

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THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LIMITED.

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MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

Menois Tooth Powder, Price Annas 4 per bottle.

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A scientific and efficient tooth paste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decay germs, neutralising mouth acid, promoting healthy gums and purifying the breath. It ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire cavity in wholesome condition.

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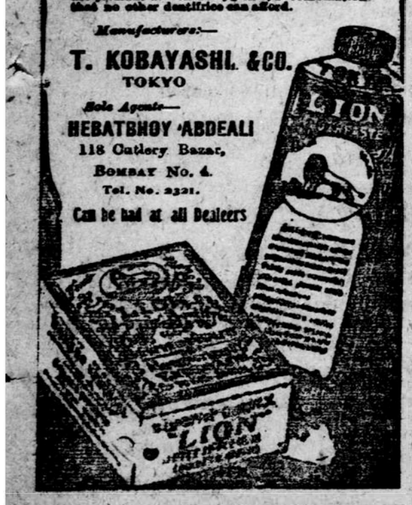

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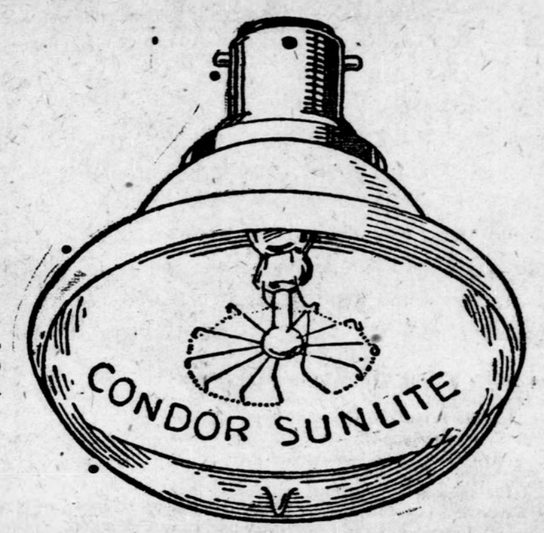

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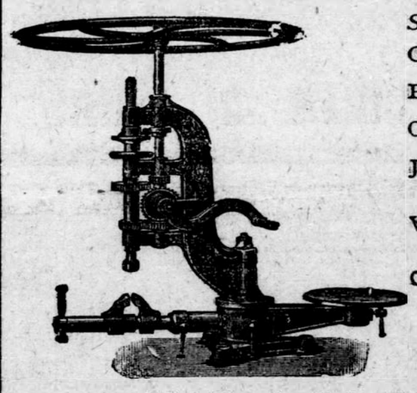

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 on Friday, the 13th December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.28in. of rain and Lahore 0.21in. Skies are lightly to heavily clouded in the submontane district. Humidity is above normal except at Ambala. Day temperature is below the average except in the east Punjab; night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the area of cloudy skies.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the east and are lightly or moderately clouded in the west. Day temperature is in excess at Mainpuri, and night temperature at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind south-west Rajputana, the defect amounting to 10 deg. at Mount Abu; night temperature is lower than usual in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in south Gujarat and Central India West. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at Saugor; the latter is also in excess at Amraoti, but is in defect at Hoshangabad and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Day temperature is below normal except at Bombay, where night temperature is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in east Hyderabad. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over Rajputana has caused nearly general rain in the north Punjab and is moving into the hills of the Punjab. The unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay appear to have moved in some north-easterly direction, and the only appreciable rainfall reported from the Madras coast is 1.25in. at Masulipatam.

No large change appears likely.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Dec 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m.	10 a.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	2 p.m.
Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.912 Inch	
Temperature of Air	75.5 Deg.	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.3 „	
Dew Point	61.4 „	
Relative humidity of Air	0.518 „	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2 „	
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 „	
Minimum do.	65.7 „	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NNE,ENE,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	196 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Dec.	h.	m	ft.	in
Fri	13	m	6	10	16	4	13	m	0	15	20	6
Sat.	14	m	7	42a	28	5	14	m	1	28a	19	7
Sun.	15	m	8	13	26	4	14	m	1	31a	20	7
Mon.	16	m	8	43a	27	8			2	5a	16	0
Tues.	17	m	9	15	26	7	15	m	2	46	20	2
Wed.	18	m	9	48a	26	9			2	54a	15	2
Thur.	19	m	10	22	26	11	16	m	3	44	18	4
		m	10	38a	29	8			3	41a	14	7
		m	10	18	27	2	17	m	4	36	19	1
		m	11	25a	30	3			4	56a	14	4
		m	11	10	27	4	18	m	5	24	18	7
		m	0	9	30	5	19	m	5	9a	14	5
		m	11	58a	27	3			6	16	18	3
									6	57a	14	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec. 13 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h. 3m	Sunset	6h. 3m	
„ 14 (Saturday)	„	7h. 3m.	„	6h. 4m	
„ 15 (Sunday)	„	7h. 4m.	„	6h. 4m	
„ 16 (Monday)	„	7h. 5m	„	6h. 4m	
„ 17 (Tuesday)	„	7h. 5m	„	6h. 5m	
„ 18 (Wednesday)	„	7h. 6m.	„	6h. 5m	
„ 19 (Thursday)	„	7h. 6m.	„	6h. 6m	

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918. Dec. 3d. 5h. 49.8m. p.m.; 1st qr. 11d. 6h. 1.4m a.m. Full Moon 18d. 0h. 47.6m. a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 0h. 6.0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 13th December, 1918, was 30.176 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Sunday, 15th Dec., 1918, 3rd of Advent.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain, 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion. Choral. Agutter in G. Hymns 41, 172, 556, 288. 5-30 p.m. Children's service 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles. Anthem. Chants. Hymns 51, 231, 226. Collections for St. Kaerge's Hospital Nursing Association. Laily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m, Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy; English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Fatins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy; Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla-10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 6-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apolla Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Resary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar. Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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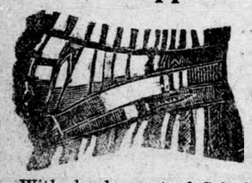

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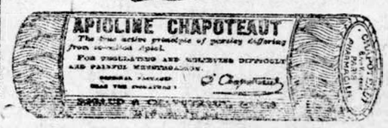

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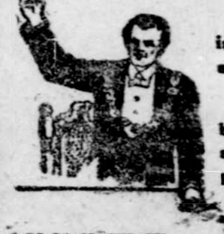

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